The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

The Approaching Negotiations for Peace.

Occupation of Paris Possible As a Guarantee.

Recognition of the New Government by Other Powers.

Purchase of Bristol Iswries in the House of Commons.

The London Conference on Black Sea Neutrality.

Loss of a Bark on the Irish Coast and All Hands.

PEACE OR WAR?

The Various Terms of Settlement—Alsace, Part of Lorraine, Thionville, Metz, and Belfort—An Ultimatum—The Consideration for the Extension of the Armistice—Occupation of Paris as a Guarantee.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—There is good authority for stating that Germany's final conditions of peace include the cession of Alsace and a portion of Lorraine, with the fortresses of Thionville, Metz and Belfort, and the payment of an indemnity of $,000,000,000 sterling.

LONDON, Feb 20.—The Times' Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the German terms of peace have been presented in a definitive form, and are an ultimatum.

The same correspondent says the prolongation of the armistice was accorded in return for the surrender of Belfort.

The special correspondent of the London Times' telegraphs from Versailles as follows:

The Standard says the prolongation of the armistice would injure the position of the Germans. Germany is resolved to continue the war if disappointed for the past and guaranteed for the future are not given. Germany must insist on guarantees and especially press peremptorily for occupation of Paris. No food is now allowed to leave Versailles for Paris.

Opinions on the Rumored Neutralization of Savoy—Proposed Occupation of the Conditions to be Dictated by the Emperor Wilhelm and Bismarck.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18—Noon.—Deliberation is now going on in the Rothschilds's office on the conditions of peace. The cession of Nice and the neutralization of Savoy, in order to completely isolate France, are under discussion. France will thus be separated from Germany by the neutralized Territories of Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland, and by the newly acquired territory and fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine; and from her old ally, Italy, by neutral territory replete with obstacles to military operations. The great object of Germany is to incapacitate France from taking her threatened revenge. BISMARCK is willing to renounce Metz upon condition of disarmament, but MOLTKE insists on retaining the fortress as a necessary strategic point. MOLTKE also insists upon retaining a belt of territory, including Belfort. As the people of the region are entirely French, BISMARCK is unwilling to insist. The question is still under debate in the Imperial Council. No further extension of the armistice will be conceded on any ground whatever. If peace is not concluded and the German terms not satisfactorily by 12 noon on the 23d inst., the German armies will march south and Paris will be treated as a captured city.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Election and Powers of Recognition Probable—The National Assembly—Speech of M. THIERS—A Commission of Negotiate with Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—The French Charge d'Affaires here has notified the Imperial Cabinet of the establishment of the new Government in France. Russia's recognition is expected to be announced to-morrow.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20.—The *Independance Belge* has a Berlin telegram, which says: "Prussia still rejects intervention and mediation. Count BISMARCK will soon recognize the French Republic. The Bonapartists are agitating for a plebiscite."

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The composition of the new Ministry under President THIERS produces an excellent impression.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 19.—In the National Assembly, today, M. THIERS delivered a speech in his capacity of Chief Executive of the French Republic. He dwelt upon the distress and suffering which had been caused by the war and the German invasion, and upon the necessity of peace. Nevertheless, said M. THIERS, the terms of peace would be courageously discussed with the Parliament, and would only be accepted if consistent with the honor of France. The task of the Administration is to pacify and reorganize the country, restore its credit and reorganize its labor. When this is accomplished the country itself will decide its destinies.

The Assembly subsequently adopted a proposal made by the Government to send a Commission of fifteen Deputies to Paris to act as intermediary between the negotiators and the Assembly.

M. THIERS proposed that the Assembly suspend its sittings during the negotiations.

M. THIERS, PICARD and FAVRE left for Paris this evening.

PARIS.

Abandonment of Food to the French Forts—Defensive Fraternization—The City Quiet—The Search and Seizure of Weapons—What May Follow. The German Emperor's Entry.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—French ports are filled with provisions bound for Paris, but which cannot be forwarded for want of transportation.

A Versailles dispatch says Paris is quiet.

The London *Telegraph* has a dispatch from Paris, 19th, which says: The Police are searching the turbulent districts for arms and hand-grenades, and many have already been seized.

The authorities fear an unpleasant demonstration against the Emperor WILLIAM and Count BISMARCK if the Germans enter Paris. A German named HOFER has been appointed Prefect of St. Denis, from which place 80,000 francs are exacted by the Prussians.

GERMANY.

The Opening of Parliament to be Postponed—Retirement with Quiet.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Prussian Crown Gazette corroborates the rumors that the opening of the German Parliament will be postponed in consequence of the progress of peace with France.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—The Emperor WILLIAM has informed the Swiss Government of his assumption of the Imperial title, and adds an assurance of his earnest sympathy with Switzerland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Message of the Rejected Proposition to Buy Sir Stratford Alberton—The Misunderstanding as to the Marriage of the Princess Louise Fixed.

LONDON, Feb 20.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to an inquiry, denied that Her Majesty's Government had received any proposals for the purchase of the British Dominions in North America. Mr. GLADSTONE took occasion to deprecate the introduction of questions of this character pending the attempt of the Joint High Commission at Washington.

All the British members of the High Commission are now on their way to the United States.

Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, in the steam-ship Russia, for New-York.

The marriage of the Princess LOUISE with the Marquis of LORNE is fixed for the 21st of March.

The House of Commons Favorable Vote—The Annuity Unfavorable Vote—The Bill Passed Its Final Reading.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The bill granting an annuity to Princess LOUISE has passed its final reading in the House of Commons.

The University Test bill was discussed this evening. An amendment practically disqualifying all except Church of England men was defeated.

An amendment proposed by Mr. FAWCETT sending to the abolition of clerical fellowships was rejected after a keen debate, and the bill passed.

A protracted debate followed on election returns. Mr. FORSTER pressed the passage of a reform measure, and leave was given for the introduction of a bill.

EASTERN QUESTIONS.

An Agreement on the Black Sea Question Reached—War Ships, Except Those of Russia and Roumania, to be Admitted—The Force on the Danube and Turkish Difficulty.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The *Times* Berlin special says the London Conference has agreed to open the Black Sea to foreign men-of-war; to authorize the Porte to admit the passage through the Dardanelles of all armed vessels Russia and Roumania alone excepted. Russia is not opposed to this settlement of the question, but Turkey hesitates to agree to it.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Times* says the Porte objects to the Powers having more than two ships of war in the Danube.

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the Porte protests against an Italian expedition to Tunis, and expresses readiness to examine the Italian complaints and to enforce redress.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Wreck of a Bark on the Irish Coast—All Hands Lost—A Mark Sunk to Be at Cuxhaven.

LONDON, Feb 20.—The bark *Joseph Sproul*, laden with sugar, has been wrecked on the coast of Ireland, off Clonakilty. All hands were lost.

The American bark *E. H. Parleton*, from New-York for Hamburg, is at Cuxhaven, out through by ice and aground.

THE PEABODY FUND.

Annual Report of the General Agent—How the Money Has Been Used.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund in Philadelphia, last week, Rev. Dr. GEORGE SHARP, D. D., the General Agent, submitted his annual report, of which the following is a synopsis:

Four years have elapsed since the trustees entered upon their work. The first year was mostly spent in organizing and maturing a plan of operation. The second year was signalized by an attempt to introduce it among the people of the Southern States, at a time when civil government there was in an anomalous condition; the fourth was spent in bringing the matured plan of the trustees into harmony with the new but more normal condition which all the States have assumed. The present (fifth) year has taken place in almost every Southern State, which could not do otherwise than refuse the schools. These have undertaken to introduce a uniform system of public instruction, and all but one have completed their work. Some of them have passed through changes which, while they will hardly affect the essential features of their Common School laws, may lead to some modification of them. One or two are endeavoring to enforce the law favoring mixed schools. One has abolished the act establishing the State system of schools and substituted a county system. Only three of the States receiving Peabody Fund remain unchanged. When it is remembered that it has been the plan of the Trust from the beginning to act in concert with the State authorities wherever it is possible, it will readily be seen what delicate circumstances the trustees are placed, and what wisdom and prudence are necessary for the successful performance of their duties. And yet the work has not been impeded. On the contrary, to the credit of the people be it said, more has been accomplished in this than in any previous year. Whatever difference of opinion there may be on other points, there is a general agreement on this: that the safety and prosperity of a State depended largely upon the means of instruction enjoyed by the people. The embarrassment, therefore, under which the trustees labor arises entirely from the opposition to their plans, or indifference to them, or from delays caused by the uncertainty of future legislative action.

The benefits of the fund are confined to public free schools, including normal schools. The entire cost of maintaining these is in no case met by the fund, generally not more than one-fourth to one-fifth; and in the case of normal schools only the salaries (rarely more than one-fourth) is contributed, by way of encouragement and aid, and placed in the hands of proper school officers. The plan of the Board is to concentrate their efforts upon a limited number of the large towns, selecting those which will, by their example, exert the widest influence upon the surrounding country. The maximum given in any city is $2,000, the minimum is about $500, the number of pupils which received aid in any one locality being not less than 100. The amount of aid given to any city or town is determined partly by the number of children who can be provided for, and partly by the amount of money raised by taxation or subscription by the people themselves. To grant regulated public free schools, kept open about ten months in the year, and having a regular attendance of not less than 100 pupils, averaging $5, the Trustees pay $200 for the first year; for 200, $400; for 300, $600; for 400, $800; for 500, $1,000. They require each city to grade their schools and furnish a teacher for every fifty pupils. At present the rates paid to colored schools are two-thirds the rates above named.

In Virginia.—Since the last meeting, this State has, according to the requirements of its Constitution, enacted a School law, filled all the offices provided for, and commenced, with great vigor, the organization of the schools. A detailed account of all the Virginia schools aided by the Fund is given in the report. The following will serve as illustrations: Richmond has two public schools a few years ago. The first year the Trust Fund contributed $2,000, and the city raised $16,000. While the Trustees consider the case, the city is now building or contracting for three colored schools. It has also a normal school, to which the trustees contribute $1,000. Petersburg has a similar system of free schools. The Superintendent, in his report, says: "It was my hope and aim in 1869 to start a system of public schools which would succeed. How schools have been opened, or are about opening, at Lynchburg, Alexandria, Staunton, Lexington, Pleasant, Manassas, and many other places. Normal pupils are aided at the Hampton Normal School and at the Hollins Institute.

North Carolina.—The Superintendent says in his report: "The Peabody Fund has been of essential service to North Carolina during the past year. Assistance has been given to twenty-one schools.

In South Carolina a number of schools have been established. The people, however, have not been favorable for the prosecution of the work, as the free school law has not been in operation long enough, nor have the school funds been stored enough to produce very marked results.

Georgia.—Strenuous efforts have been made from year to year by the State Teachers' Association, a highly intelligent body of men, and other friends of education, to prepare the way for the passage of a school law adapted to the circumstances of the people. Legislation has been sought, and a bill for that purpose has been before the Legislature for several sessions on the subject. The last time it was approved Oct. 19, 1870. There has not yet been time to put this law in operation, consequently the Trustees have been obliged to restrict their contributions to a few of the largest towns. The only normal school in the State is the one connected with the University at Athens. This is aided from the Fund.

In Florida assistance is given to a larger number of towns. The common school law has been two years in operation, but the school fund is so small that schools are maintained with difficulty.

The condition of Alabama is not unlike that of Florida.

Although there is a new school law in Mississippi, the trustees have not yet been able to act in concert with the State authorities, but have for three years been aiding the schools in the town of Summit, says: "In forwarding to you the report of the schools for which our town is indebted to you, I was prompted by a desire to represent to you how much is known from the tree which you had planted here. Not only personally engaged in the work, but in the adjacent country, not in the number of pupils, but in the desire for education that has been awakened through the land."

Louisiana.—It has not been practicable to make any equitable arrangement so as co-operate with the school authorities of this State. The trustees have consequently continued to act upon the plan pursued in former years, availing themselves of the voluntary services of Hon. R. M. LUSHER as local agent. The mode of distribution adopted for the present school year is to give the customary aid to twenty-eight localities, which have been selected on account of importance and influence; and which will contribute their share of the expense. The Peabody Normal Seminary, for the State at large, at New-Orleans, with six model schools attached, and five auxiliary normal departments at institutions in the rural districts, for the benefit of pupils who have attended the schools, receive aid from the Peabody fund.

Texas has at length passed a school law, and the Governor has nominated a Superintendent, but the Senate refused to confirm the appointment. No other nomination has been made, and the office is still vacant. Thus the whole system is rendered inoperative. In many localities the county has taken measures for carrying out the provisions of the law. In consequence of this failure, the General Agent of the Trust has not yet been able to afford anything for schools in Texas.

Arkansas has had public schools in operation for a little more than three months. The number of children of legal school age in the State is 189,284. Of these, 107,926 are attending the public schools, nearly double the number which attended last year. A journal of education is published, and forty-one Teachers' Institutes have been held in different parts of the State during the year. Assistance has been given to the schools at Little Rock for nearly three years. When this aid was first granted the city had but one building for public schools. It now employs eighteen teachers in as many separate comfortable school-rooms. The attendance is about 1,200. The current year the Little Rock School Commissioners have erected a school building, costing about $24,000, and another is under way for a high school, which will cost over $20,000. The Committee say: "We are determined that our State, and especially our city, shall not be behind in the cause of education, but rather the nursery of schools." A similar spirit is manifested at Fort Smith, which is also aided by the Trust.

Although Tennessee abolished its School law about a year ago, and substituted an inefficient county system in its place, the people in many parts of the State have taken the work into their own hands, and are endeavoring to maintain free schools till there shall be a law requiring them. There are more than thirty such schools, which would not have existed but for the aid rendered by the Peabody Fund.

West Virginia is steadily prosecuting the work in which it has been engaged for the last two years. The disposition to contribute manifested on the part of the towns to which aid was appropriated so as to enable their schools to aid from the Peabody Fund, has been continued, and even increased. The attention of the State has been particularly directed to the great want of properly-qualified teachers, and it has lately established a school for Prospective School Teachers, who are now receiving the benefit of the Fund.

From the report it appears that 218 towns, districts and institutions in the Southern States have been assisted by the disbursement of $108,300. Upon comparison with these contributions from the Peabody Fund, the people receiving them have expended from their own resources about $900,000.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Feb. 20, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.11	46	S.	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.10	36	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Boston, Mass.	30.10	30	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.20	30	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	30.12	48	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	30.26	30	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	29.96	30	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	36	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.16	30	N. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Detroit, Mich.	30.18	30	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	30.27	18	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.10	42	N. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Key West	30.10	70	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
La Crosse, Wis.	30.22	30	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.09	52	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.24	30	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.10	52	S.	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.01	36	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.12	52	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.12	32	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	30.32	30	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	30.17	30	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.09	36	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.10	34	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	30.07	24	S.	Calm.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.20	30	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	30.17	55	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.94	36	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.30	18	S.	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.	30.18	30	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Washington	29.97	41	S.	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington, N C	30.16	52	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Norfolk		51	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
New-London	30.14	32	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The low barometer indicated in the West in last night's reports, appeared today there decidedly in Missouri. But is now rapidly being neutralized by the stronger pressure in the Gulf States, fair and clear weather have generally prevailed over the country, but cloudy and light snow are reported at a few points. On Lakes Erie and Michigan the winds have increased to fresh north-west. On the upper lakes and at other points they are gentle or calm.

PROBABILITIES.

The rising barometer in the North-west confirms the other indications of fair weather tomorrow, with cloudiness principally confined to the lakes and Middle States. No reports have been received from Mount Washington.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 20.—The engine and tender of a train on the Maine Central Railroad ran off the track at Carmel, this evening, at a misplaced switch. No one was injured. A special train brought the passengers and mails to this city, two hours and a half behind time.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 20.—The British flying squadron has sailed for Havana. The brothers BRIGHT have returned after a fortnight's intellectual campaigning for the last cabinet.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 20.—EDWARD A. PORTER, of Bristol, N. H., committed suicide by shooting this morning.

THE CARNIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

A Grand Attempt to Make an American Holiday.

Grotesque Processions, Splendid Balls, Brilliant Illuminations and General Fun and Confusion—Everybody at the Capital in a Hilarious Mood—Scenes, Incidents, and Other Things.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—If the weather had been prepared to order it would not and could not have been more satisfactory for Carnival purposes than it has been today, and was not more thoroughly appropriate for the occasion than were all the details of the display. The project of a carnival in this latitude was decidedly unique, and no one, not even the Committee of Arrangements, had any idea of its magnitude. The Mardi gras displays in the Gulf states, the carnivals of Rome, and the jubilees of the war, were the only similar occasions from which copies could be made. But, proceeding with energy almost unprecedented in the history of such efforts, the citizens of Washington devoted themselves to the task, and produced today a decided success, which will long be remembered by those who witnessed it as a ludicrous, amusing, and interesting exhibition of unsurpassed and unobjectionable frivolity. The outside world commenced to arrive as witnesses and participants as early as Friday of last week, and this morning the hotels, boarding-houses, and every possible locality for lodging accommodations were crowded to overflowing. People came from all sections of the United States, the Canadas, and even from Cuba. As early as 9 o'clock this morning they took positions on the side-walks lining Pennsylvania-avenue, on which the displays occurred, and the lowest estimate of their number, made by competent judges, was 50,000. The signal gun was fired promptly at 9 o'clock. The festivities commenced and were carried through according to the programme. The decorations of the public and private buildings were amply grand, and were comprised of all the bunting to be found within the limits of the District, together with home-made flags, gay-colored calicoes, Chinese lanterns, &c. The crowd on the sidewalks were so densely packed that it was almost impossible to walk on them. The Police were out in full force, but were not required to interpose their authority except to keep the street clear and to aid in the execution of minor details. From 10 to 12 A. M. there were trials of speed, for which there were five contests; and immediately following them was the mule-race. The latter was, perhaps, the only failure of the day, owing, no doubt to the proverbial obstinacy of the interested animals, and the consequent fact that they did not arrive in time to start. However, they were started, one ridden by a white boy, another by a colored man, and a third driven before a low-wheeled vehicle of unique construction, which was occupied by masqueraders, and provoked great amusement. When the mule race had concluded, the avenue was cleared for pleasure driving, and the display of the noble, the gay, sullies and trotting-warrot of horsemen generally were exhibited. Never before was there a display of such a diversity of breeding, on any occasion, noteven at the most jubilant agricultural fair that ever occurred. There were remnants of high pedigrees, and old hacks which would have sickened even starving horses, together with mules, oxen, and in short every imaginable kind of equine quadrupeds. Park phaetons and rockaways, furniture wagons and butcher carts, express wagons, and top and no top buggies, jostled and raced with each other, to the undoubted amusement of the spectators. Ladies of high and low degree, and men of greater or less character, including Congressmen, gamblers, pickpockets, journalists, artisans, lawyers, and even clergymen, participated in the demonstration. It was decidedly the feature of the day, and was followed by a civic parade, in which the Butchers' Association, the Fire Department and the people generally took part, including base-ball clubs in wagons surmounted by mammoth bats and decorated with the insignia of the so-called national game. The next feature was a one-mile foot-race, in which there were eleven contestants. The new pavement afforded them a smooth course, and all of them made a gallant struggle for the victory, which was finally won by a deaf and dumb boy. There was the usual amusement pending this contest, and the immense throng cheered the several competitors as they passed with enthusiastic vigor. By this time the crowd, which had previously exhibited a wonderful amount of patience, and extraordinary good humor, grew impatient. They pushed forward from the sidewalks into the street to witness the start in the goat race, which was the occasion of the most extravagant display of enthusiasm by typing America as well as old and young Africa, and in fact everybody else. The animals, more stubborn and intractable if possible than mules could be, were harnessed to miniature trotting gigs and were driven by boys averaging about ten years of age. The Mounted Police failed in their efforts to keep the arenas clear, and in the end it was filled with a good natured, laughing, cheering, and joyous jumble of men, women, and children, who got so closely mixed up with the goats that the utmost confusion prevailed. The drivers lashed their horned steeds, and the people laughed until tears filled their eyes. Following this, were the one hundred yard foot race and the wheelbarrow races, which were conducted with success. As soon as they had ended the Police withdrew, and the avenue was filled with pedestrians. Then for the first time the number of the immense crowd was appreciated. From the Treasury Building to the Capitol the street was packed with a moving mass of humanity, tired by their hours of standing on the curbs and sitting on the benches erected for their accommodation, but the most complete good humor prevailed; all seemed intent on believing that they were enjoying themselves. As soon as the darkness of night had fairly set in, the illumination of the avenue by means of calcium and electric lights, and Chinese lanterns suspended on wires from lamp-post to lamp-post, throughout its entire length, attracted thousands of spectators. The hotels and prominent business houses were illuminated with tastefully arranged gas jets, lanterns and transparencies with appropriate devices. The scene was brilliant beyond description, and with the display of fireworks from the south front of the Treasury successfully ended the first day of the grand Carnival. The *Times* Bureau was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, the *World* office with Chinese thunder, the *Tribune* rooms with philosophical white lights and coals, and the *Herald* with bengine, tax paid.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Peter Turner.

Commodore PETER TURNER, of the United States Navy, died at the Naval Asylum, in Philadelphia, on Sunday morning last. He was a native of Rhode Island and was appointed to the navy in 1820, being a classmate of Admirals DAVIS and THATCHER and several other prominent officers. His first service was on board the sloop Cyane, on the Brazil station, in 1821. He received a Lieutenant's commission in 1832 and in 1838-4 was on duty in the receiving-ship Ohio, at Boston. In 1837 he served in the Pacific, on the Dale, from which he was transferred to the Constitution in 1841. In 1842-3 he was again on the coast of Brazil in the frigate Raritan. Returning, he remained at the Charlestown Navy-yard, on special duty, until 1845. His next cruise commenced on August 1847, when he commanded the steamship Southampton. The Commodore continued on this duty until July 8 1851. His commission as Commodore July 16, 1862. He was ordered to the Naval Asylum in 1863, as Captain, and commissioned Commodore. After a year without orders, he was again ordered to the Asylum, and was in the line of duty when he died.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Siege of Montevideo Raised and the Rebels Routed—Barbarity of the Government Troops—Prisoners and Wounded Butchered Ruthlessly—Almost a Conflict with the Argentine Republic—Temperature 105 in the Shade.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 16.—The civil war in this Republic appears further than ever from ending. Out of the remnants of the armies of CARABALLO and SUÁREZ the Government has succeeded in consolidating one under SUÁREZ. CARABALLO having been superseded for imbecility and disloyalty. This force, about 3,000 of all arms, advanced about the middle of December to relieve the Capital. The rebels, 5,000 strong, thought the campaign decided in their favor. SUÁREZ gradually advanced, and the rebels were compelled to raise the siege in order to confront him. They met at Sierra de Minas. SUÁREZ avoided a general engagement on account of the disparity in numbers, and the Government made every effort to reinforce him. The rebels frustrated two attempts to land forces for SUÁREZ in his neighborhood, and for a time his position was critical. He succeeded in breaking through the rebel lines, however, with a trifling loss, and reaching the town of Union, three miles from here, before the enemy could prevent it, received reinforcements to the number of 1,500 choice troops. SUÁREZ now took the offensive, and entered battle at the River Sauce on Christmas day. The engagement commencing at 8 A. M., lasting until 4 P. M. The rebels outflanked the right wing of SUÁREZ and drove themselves on his rear, capturing part of his train and three cannon. SUÁREZ rallied his forces and repulsed the rebels, capturing some of their artillery, remained in possession of the field. The enemy fell back three miles. The Government forces slaughtered every rebel prisoner and wounded man that fell into their hands. The rebel army has since retreated two hundred miles, burning and destroying everything in their path, after having collected and driven before them every horse, mule and sheep they could find. This Government has proclaimed an amnesty to all who may present themselves within thirty days from the 8th. A large number have availed themselves of this act of clemency. The health of the city is fair. The heat is almost intolerable, the thermometer ranging 105° in the shade. A few cases of sunstroke have occurred lately. SAMUEL KEELING, Esq., died from small-pox in this city on the 12th. ....Trade slowly reviving.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The seizure of the steamer Jessey, while sailing under the Argentine flag, and in Argentine waters, almost caused a conflict between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. Senor TRIBUDOR sent his ultimatum, demanding the unconditional surrender of the ship and the payment of damages, within forty-eight hours, or the Argentine navy would take possession of the Jessey, and tow her to sea, repelling by force of arms any impediment that might be offered. The Argentine Republic is seriously threatened with territorial disruption by the Entre Rios civil war. LOPEZ JORDAN has proved himself more than a match for the Generals of the Carrientes Government. He not only holds Entre Rios under his control, but makes incursions into Santa Fe and Corrientes, spreading terror among the inhabitants. Gen. ARREDONDA, now in command of the national forces, has gained a few successes, but nothing to retrieve the fortunes of the war, the enemy numbering from 14,000 to 15,000 tried soldiers. The Caudova Exhibition will probably not take place this year, unless a sudden turn in public affairs should occur.

PARAGUAY.

Yellow fever has been raging fearfully in Paraguay, and the newly-elected Vice-President MILLER is among the victims. At the last accounts, however, it was on the decline. The crops now promise to be plentiful, especially tobacco. The country is quiet and rather prospering on the whole. The census has been taken, resulting in a deficiency of 100,000 souls since the war for the overthrow of LOPEZ broke out.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Removal of the Darien Canal Survey—Railroad Treaty Between Costa Rica and Peru—Affairs on Honduras.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 19, via HAVANA Feb. 20.—The United States steamer *Nyanza* arrived on the 17th. She sails for the Atrato River on the 18th, where the supply-ship *Guard* is awaiting her. Heavy rains continue in that locality. The first Darien surveying party left here on the 8th for the Atrato River all well. Commander CHANDLER joins the United States steamer *Resolute* at Panama, and proceeds to survey the Pacific side, commencing at Simons Bay. Advices from Costa Rica are to Jan. 31. A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, to continue for ten years, has been concluded with Peru. Heavy rains have done considerable damage in about four miles of the new railway track. Dates from Honduras are to Jan. 11. The President has decreed certain privileges for the encouragement of agriculture. Whoever may plant 4,000 coffee trees or 50,000 yards of cane is to be exempt for four years from municipal or military services.

CUBA.

Imprisonment of Many Americans Suspected of the Republican Sympathy and Over-tures of their Release—Arrival of Another Steamer.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The insurgents, Col. MIGUEL MACHADO and Major DEMETRIO CASTILLO, and eleven men, surrendered at Puerto Principe on the 14th; Majors LORENZO CASTILLA and RICARDO de Ponce Leon on the 16th, and Capt. GONZALES at Nuevitas. People came into the cities in such numbers to surrender, that the interior is depopulated. The troops occupied the Republican Assembly, in session at Marias. The members, however, escaped, but the documents were captured. The Prefect, ADRIANO GARCIA, was killed at Barahadas.

CANADA.

The Sentiment Aroused by Senator Howard's Resolution—Milder Spirit of Recent Mise.

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 20.—The *Leader*, commenting on Mr. HOWARD'S resolution, referred to the United States Senate, recommending the Ditch Commission to provide for the cession of British North America, says: "The proposition is conceived in an offensive spirit, and is, of course, quite inadmissible. We can assure our American neighbors that if they desire closer relationship with the Dominion than that at present existing, they are taking the very best means in their power of preventing its accomplishment, because insolent propositions of this kind only provoke a bitter spirit of hostility in this country toward the United States."

The *Globe* speaking of the statement of the Washington correspondent of [the New-York *Post* that President GRANT approves the proposition, ridicules it, and says the Americans have apparently an immense appetite for such

THE TENNESSEE SAFE!

A Slow, But Pleasant, Uneventful, and Unexciting Voyage.

Joyful Reception of the Glad Tidings in This City.

Letters from the Times' Special With the Commission.

A Complete and Interesting History of the Expedition.

Life at Sea—The First Glimpse of Land—The "Chivalry of the Antilles"—Landing at Saint Nicholas—The People Left the Country—From Samana Bay to San Domingo City—Enthusiastic Reception of the Commission.

Universal joy prevailed in the City yesterday over the news of the safe arrival at San Domingo of the steamer Tennessee, with the United States Commissioners and their party on board, which was brought by the steamship North America, from San Domingo, via St. Thomas. The expedition being regarded as a matter of special importance, the anxiety to learn the particulars of the voyage of the Tennessee, especially what caused her long-continued passage, pervaded all classes, but was naturally most intense among those persons who had friends on board. Much to the astonishment of Capt. SIMPSON, the commander of the North America, the dock at the foot of Canal-street, North River, was crowded with people, who flocked about his vessel eager to learn all that he had to report. It was then that the Captain and crew of the North America first learned from the questions of the anxious crowd that there had been anxiety felt regarding the safety of the Tennessee. The Tennessee arrived at San Domingo on the 1st of February, after a pleasant voyage, and with all on board of her well. This saves the officers of the North America had received from the officers of the Federal steamer Tennessee, which arrived at St. Thomas from San Domingo on the 4th of February, bringing dispatches from the Commissioners to the State Department. As the News could not be received even by steamer, though no other had succeeded in making a quicker trip, the Tennessee will be looked for at Hampton Roads within ten days, and the Spanish steamer Bolivar now will be in readiness to take with hastened time, to convey the Commissioners to Washington in all haste.

HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION.

We publish below letters from the special correspondent of the TIMES with the Commission, giving a complete history of the expedition from the time the Tennessee sailed from this City up to the day after its arrival at San Domingo City. Our correspondent reports that the voyage was slow, uneventful and unexciting; that the weather was calm and pleasant, and all on board suffered but little from the "pangs unutterable." The Tennessee went first to Samana Bay. The Commissioners and suite were landed at Santa Barbara, the 24th. Here several days were spent while the steamer was coaling. Then the voyage was made to San Domingo City, which was reached, after experiencing a deal of rough weather on the 1st of February. Our correspondent gives a quantity of information concerning the people and the country, and expresses the feeling in favor of annexation as almost universal. He also gives a full account of the interesting ceremonies on the occasion of the formal reception of the Commission by President BAEZ, and reports at length the conversation of the gentlemen the results of whose negotiation will be eagerly awaited.

AT SEA.

Rules and Regulations Established by the Commissioners—Mrs. Wales as to the Discussion of the Proposed Annexation—Observations of the Commissioners—Commencement of the Homeward Voyage—Incidents of the Trip.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER TENNESSEE, Jan. 26, 1871.

The trip of the Tennessee has been, so far, uneventful and unexciting. The voyage has been a good one; there are no disasters or accidents to tell of; we have encountered no stormy seas or unpropitious gales, and have since the hour we left Sandy Hook, run before a steady breeze, with almost square yards, for Samana Bay. I have dated this letter, "one hundred and seventy miles at sea," by which I mean San Domingo. To-morrow afternoon we expect to drop anchor in the Samana waters and remain for one or two days to take in a fresh supply of coal, which is almost exhausted. Life at sea under the best or circumstances is a dull life, except in novels and romances, and I regret to say that the life we have spent on board this gallant war ship for the last six days is not full of startling incident or rare feelings, but, nevertheless, it has been very pleasant. Our progress has been very slow; we have only twice made more than two hundred "knots" in a single day, so that if the Administration is in very great haste to get the Commission and its report back from San Domingo, it has taken very strange steps to secure that result. There are vessels in the navy that would make the trip in almost one-half the time actually in five days. We have been under sail almost during a great part of the passage, for the reason that the machinery was new and that the engineers had to be stopped for the purpose of cooling various hot cogs and shafts and examining others. There is much talk about the Admiral and I no little. Blood winds and heavy weather would have put us back hundreds of miles, and "the fastest and most handsome ship in the navy, expressly ordered this commission to carry us to San Domingo City, would be, as Mr. SUMNER'S "dance of blood," would be tossing on the waves for at least two weeks if not months. Fortunately for us, and for the success of the Commission, the weather has been favorable, though we either had expected or really deserved better luck. The Tennessee will be looked for at Hampton Roads within ten days, and the Spanish steamer Bolivar now will be in readiness to take, with hastened time, to convey the Commissioners to Washington in all haste.

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sion. Now, I exceedingly regret to be obliged to dispel all this, and to write it down that at least twenty-five of the Commission have been in a condition of anything but luxury for the last week. The said twenty-five swing in cots, live on two meals per day, and are denied even the trifling luxury of a cigar at Government expense. This expedition to San Domingo is a most economical affair, and they who were so sanguine to form a part of it in the expectation that it would be a joy and a delight, may congratulate themselves on having at least missed the permission of the State and the Navy Departments. It gives me not a little pain, for [illegible] dollars, which [illegible] but it is [illegible] history—and I must do so. If the stories which the opponents of San Domingo annexation circulate about that country and those connected with the movement rest on as flimsy foundation than those put into print about the extravagance of the Commission and their suite, the foundation is indeed weak, and the cause of the men who have recourse to such misrepresentation and falsehood must be very desperate.

Three or four meetings have been held by the Commissioners since leaving New-York, but no business of importance has been transacted. Mr. WADE has been made permanent Chairman, but the work of writing the report will probably devolve on Mr. WHITE. At the first meeting which took place the instructions of the State Department to the Commissioners were read; but they contained scarcely anything outside of the resolutions of Congress. The necessity of a full and careful inquiry into the political and social condition of the island was dwelt upon, and no limit either of time or scope of investigation was made, or even mentioned. Capt. TEMPLE, the commander of the *Tennessee*, was present at one of the meetings, and presented his instructions from the Navy Department. They were merely routine in character, and directed him to place himself and the *Tennessee* entirely under the control of the Commission. After some discussion it was decided that the official title of the Commission should be "the United States Commission of Inquiry to Santo Domingo," which is an improvement on the popular name of the "San Domingo Commission," and a little less objectionable in an international point of view.

MAPPING OUT THE WORK.

The Commissioners thought at first of traveling overland from Samana Bay to San Domingo City, but after consideration of this plan it was decided to abandon it and proceed first to the capital of the country, and pay the Government the courtesy of asking permission to make the examination. It is probable, however, that some work will be done at Santa Barbara de Samana, especially if the ship shall be detained there four or five days, in coaling, as it is thought she will. The Commission, however, will arrange before they reach San Domingo City the details of the examination, and subdivide the work.

THE COMMISSION AND ITS SUITE.

The following is a complete list of the Commission and its attaches:

Hon. B. F. WADE.
Hon. A. G. WHITE.
Dr. S. G. HOWE.
Hon. A. A. BURTON, Secretary.
J. R. HAWLEY, Assistant Secretary.
F. BRIEL, Assistant Secretary.
JOSEPH P. FOLEY, Stenographer.
R. R. HITT, Stenographer.
F. WADE, Secretary to Commissioner WADE.
J. P. CHASE, Secretary to Commissioner WHITE.
R. W. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary to Commissioner HOWE.
O. BRIELLE, Clerk to Secretary to Commission.
W. P. BLAKE, Geologist and Mineralogist.
C. C. PARRY, Botanist.
DR. ST. NEWCOMBE, Naturalist.
J. E. MARVIER, Mineralogist.
C. WILLEY, Chemist.
Jos. F. ADAMS, Chemist and Mineralogist.
H. A. WARD, Zoologist and Paleontologist.
C. WRIGHT, Assistant Botanist.
H. BRUMMER, Assistant Botanist.

EAGER ADVENTURERS.

For seven days I have heard nothing but San Domingo. We read and talk and wonder about it as the miles which separate us from it grow less and less. For shores grow less and less. There is a burning of books and eager conversation on the subject, and the old sailor or traveler who can say he has been there and knows something or anything about it is never without an audience. One man who says that his father and grandfather traded with that country for nearly a century is quite a lion, and we listen to what he has to say and tell the stories he has to tell with as much attention and wonder perhaps as did the Spaniards of four hundred years ago to the companions of COLUMBUS. What a commentary, on our generation! How much work there is after all for the railroad and the steam-ship, and the telegraph and the newspaper!

SUNDAY AT SEA.

We spent our Sunday at sea. The monotony of the other six days was broken by the mustering of the men on deck, and the reading of the articles of war, prescribed by act of Congress and regulations of the Navy Department. I have scarcely ever witnessed a more imposing scene than [illegible] which takes place on the decks of the *Tennessee*. The whistle of the boatswain had piped all hands to their posts. The gallant stood around their guns in their brightest and best of Blue uniforms, the marines, in line, bending and swaying with the ship's motion; the officers, in full uniform, were gathered in another corner, fenced in by impassable barriers from the five hundred rank and file, and all, as the Fleety Captain, accompanied by members of the Commission, with uncovered heads, passed along the line, gave the salute and presented arms. The inspection over, the Captain stood at the capstan and read the war articles, which comprise the whole duty of the sailor in war and peace.

THE VOYAGE DOWN.

Mr. WADE and Dr. HOWE have stood the voyage admirably, but President WHITE was invisible for at least one day. Mr. WADE is usually the first on deck in the morning, and one of the last to leave it at night. He says that he has never felt better or stronger in his life, and that he can manage to get sleep on sea as well as he can on land. Dr. HOWE possesses wonderful energy and activity for a man of his age, which must be about sixty-five. He has a most remarkable face, and one of the brightest and most penetrating eyes I have ever seen. The way in which he promenades the deck is the admiration of the whole ship, and would be the envy of that famous pedestrian in New-York whose name the wild waves have driven out of my head. The time passes away very pleasantly after all, and the trip has not been a dull one. Mr. WADE gives us interesting reminiscences of his forty years of public life, and the old anti-slavery conflict in the Senate. His descriptions and off-hand sketches of the men who figured in those stern days are exceedingly racy. Dr. HOWE is not averse to telling us about Greece and Poland, and the stirring scenes "which he saw and of which he was a part." He never knew BYRON, he says, for the poet-soldier died a few months before he left the United States for Greece. President WHITE belongs to the present and his future. He is enthusiastically devoted to the University of Cornell, and thoroughly alive to the great educational wants of the age. He has traveled extensively in Europe, and is one of the most entertaining and interesting of conversationalists. We have SIGEL to tell us about the war and artillery and engineering, and the noble DOUGLASS, whom the sea appears to have made a poet as the land has made him an orator. Then there are a dozen men who have wooed star-eyed science and stolen her secrets, to tell us about the wonders of the land and the sea; a dozen newspaper-men who take in the whole circle of the arts and sciences, and at least, in their opinion, possess encyclopedic knowledge. In such a company of statesmen and Professors and politicians and Generals how could time hang heavy or the hours travel on leaden wings?

THE DISTANCE RUN EACH DAY.

I have no special admiration for figures or statistics, but I have asked the navigator, Mr. COTTON, to give me the distance run each day by the *Tennessee*, and, as a mere matter of record and history, I subjoin it: To noon Jan. 15, 161 knots and 4 fathoms; to noon Thursday, the 19th, 227 knots, 6 fathoms; to Friday noon, 160 knots, 6 fathoms; to Saturday, 21st., 149 knots; to Sunday, Jan. 22, 178 knots; to Monday noon, 209 knots, and to Tuesday noon, 210 knots.

At 1M o'clock the anchor was dropped at a distance of about one mile and a half from the coaling station of Samana.

SAMANA PENINSULA.

"Land on the Starboard!"—Excitement and Enthusiasm on Board—Approaching the "Gibraltar of the Antilles"—Wonderful Beauty of the Sights from the Deck—Description of the Bay—Landing at Santa Barbara—The Place, the People, and their Peculiarities—Feeling on the Annexation Question.

SANTA BARBARA DE SAMANA, }
SATURDAY, Jan. 28, 1871. }

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of January there came from the mainmast of the *Tennessee* the cry of "Land on the starboard." The navigator, far less discerning than the first great voyager who sailed these seas, had told us that the coast of San Domingo would be visible about that hour and day, and in the early morning eye or three of us were on the quarter-deck, looking for the fulfillment of the promise. There was Mr. WADE, the only representative of the Commission, as fresh and enthusiastic as the youngest of us all, and ever and anon he turned to whom San Domingo was a new land indeed, about which long columns were to be written and still longer speeches made on platforms, from senate dock and seat in Senate and Representative House. There also, whether Commissioners from President or commissioners from leading editors, who had never seen San Domingo, to whom it was a mystery and something more than a mystery, who knew it only from dry and dull histories, from official letters of State Secretaries, and reports of Commissioners, and Messages of Presidents, were most thus impatient to look upon it and realize or disappoint highly-colored expectations. It was, perhaps, quite natural that we should have exaggerated the importance of our position, and imagined that the whole world was looking with us for the first glimpse of this land, about which nations have so long disputed, and for the possession of which so many armies have been sacrificed and so much staked and lost and won, as the fortunes of war and diplomacy inclined. The morning, like several preceding mornings, was beautifully bright and clear; such a morning as comes only on the soft seas of the lower latitudes, beneath tropic sun and sky. The whole world, at least the world we saw, was blue—blue sky and wave; blue that we rarely see in the home of snows and frosts and chilling winds. Light fleecy clouds dotted on the ocean margin; there was a thick mist to the northward, and from the bright east came golden waves of light dancing over the waters, and turning them into—well, liquid fire. Schools of flying-fish swept past the ship, lazily treading her way, and one or two sea-gulls sailed around and above us, now touching our mast-heads, and now darting away, until they seemed mere specks on the horizon. One or two stray kinds of sea-fowl also visited us; but, in an hour or so, we lost sight of all lesser attractions, as the faint land lines became more and more distinct, and what seemed heavy banks of clouds developed into vast mountains and hill chains. The deck was crowded, as it had not been crowded at any time since we all met for the first time on the preceding Tuesday in the Bay of New-York; glasses and telescopes were all pointed in one direction, and many were the inquiries made of Captain and officers as to the name of this mountain, of that bold point, of headland and cape and coast line. The thermometer was 80° in the shade at this time, which was, to say the least, quite a change from the climate and temperature we had left behind us. The water, as we drew near the coast, changed to a beautiful green color, surging lazily round our prow, and breaking away sternward in wavelets of deepest blue.

At 10 o'clock the coast became plainly visible, rising boldly from the water, and resembling somewhat the north shores of Ireland. To a short half hour Cape Cabron stood clearly out, rising straight out of the water to the height, probably, of six hundred feet, a mere naked whitish rock. The Cape of Samana came next, and away to the south-east Solandra Head gradually sunk down to the water, less abrupt and less imposing than either Samana or Cabron. The latter is the extreme point of the peninsula of Samana. The mountain outline was beautiful, long stretching one back behind and back of the other, of shapes and forms fantastic. No trace of vegetation was visible on the mountains from where we stood, and they looked barren and rather uninviting. The color was a sort of feathery purple hue, which, as we neared the land, melted into the deepest and richest of green. Range after terrace of mountain rose one above the other. With every revolution of the machinery, every stroke of the screw increased the beauties of the land before us.

Running by Solandra Head the coast rose straight out of the water to a height of probably fifty feet, clearly cut as a wall. Above this rose another elevation, and on and on until the eye rested on mountain tops two and three thousand feet high. The shore was something like that of the Hudson River, but it was too irregular and was crowned with a greater loveliness than HENDRICK HUDSON ever saw. Samana Cape is merely a bold rock rising about three hundred feet out of the ocean, the upper portion of it broken off, and the outline of the whole being something like that of a huge brow and nose looking out on the waves.

On arriving opposite Cabron, and at a distance from it of about four miles, we changed our course and coasted along the shore toward Cape Samana. Sugar-loaf Mountain was the highest land elevation—thirteen hundred feet, according to charts and histories. Everything around, sea and sky and land, told us that we were in the tropics. It was almost impossible to say which was the most beautiful, the waters which bore us on, the land which invited us, or the heavens which bent above. No language can give the description, and no colors of painter can furnish the tints which lavish Nature scattered all around.

SAMANA PENINSULA.

The Peninsula of Samana was on the starboard after leaving Cabron, at a distance of only three miles. It was wonderously, miraculously beautiful. It seemed to grow out of the very waves. A sea of deepest green foam dripped, now heaving and dashing against a wall of rock, now rolling in soft swell on a ribbon border of silver sand—this the outer rim of the setting. Mountain heights, extending in long sierra, various in shape and conformation, rising and falling, falling and rising in long line far as eye could see, clothed with wealth of forest, green almost to blackness, sinking into deep ravine, trending in gentle plain down to sea, verged where palm tree grew—this the feeble picture of the gem. We looked at Samana and felt as we could look forever. Vain the effort to pen-photograph the scene, vain the attempt to photograph or paint it with brush or camera. There is no language to describe it. Looking at it and trying to tell what it is and what it looks like, we feel that words are poor indeed, and that imagination even of poet and painter sometimes falls short of fact. One member of the Commission as he looked said it was "grand;" and another that it was "beautiful;" and another that "he had seen nothing like it;" but what after all is this? I do not wonder that Spaniards and English and French have looked on this land with greedy eye for nearly four hundred years, and that BISMARCK and King WILLIAM are casting their eyes over three thousand miles of ocean and looking at San Domingo and Samana to-day as they look at the valleys of France.

SAMANA VARIOUSLY CONSIDERED.

This world is not all poetry, and we cannot afford to always look at it with a poet's eye. The Prussian statesman to whom I have alluded sees nothing or very little about those Blue Waves and this tropical vegetation. They see in Samana only a vantage point—a chance to make a new move on the chess-board of war and politics. Spain saw it in the same light; so did England and France, when France was ruled by her greatest NAPOLEON. I do not purpose to look at it from this politico-military standpoint at the present time. The advantages which its possession and control would bring to the United States have been set forth time and again, both in Congress and out of it. I have no love for, or admiration of, forts and buildings and fortifications, whether I, a private citizen with my salary, friends of this expedition, that is in the world, or the Commissioners, that is in the world, and that has in the world, to-day, is the Gibraltar of the Antilles." Commissioner WHITE, however, proposes to fortify these hills and mountain tops in another way, and I rather agree with him. A man of peace, than the Captains and Generals and Admirals who, year after year, and century after century, have been sent here to write and report about it to wily Governments, Ministers, and rulers of nations. "This peninsula," the same "would make the most beautiful Winter residence in the world. There is not, perhaps, in all the tropics, according to the learned optimism of the learned men on this expedition, and according to the learned sinol who have written learned histories on the subject, a more healthy or delightful place. Samana Peninsula, studded with the villas of the Hudson River, would be a city by the sea such as the whole world cannot boast of. In front of it the sparkling waters of the finest bay, probably, of all the bays on any shore, or by any sea—twelve miles across to mountain range, or rather mountain ranges, one behind the other, in beautiful perspective, light, and dark, and dim, biting into the land for something like thirty miles, clearer than crystal, and pure as mountain spring. Behind, and above, and beneath, the tropical trees of the tropical forest, to which life so rapidly follows death that no trace or death is seen, stream and river, and hill and valley and plain—not sunny Naples even, could exceed it in beauty and loveliness. The world gives no luxury which it could not give; and has no glory which it might not have.

ALONG THE SHORE.

New wonders revealed themselves as we coasted along this peninsula. The vegetation was so rich and luxuriant that not a single foot of land could be seen until we arrived almost at the town of Santa Barbara. Groves of palm and trees of immense size were plainly discernible from the ship's deck, each vista of wood and glen becoming, if possible, more and more enchanting. The universal surprise on board was that we saw no living thing except the wild bird which floated heavily above us, or now and then burst out from the wood thicket and as quickly disappeared. But by and by there were little clearings, apparently no bigger than a man's hand, and in the shade of wooing branches little houses, seemingly not larger than bathing boxes, with white walls and brown, conical roofs; but still no sign of human life. From the deck of the ship they seemed no larger than rustic summer-houses, but we have since made closer inspection, and find that they are the habitations of farmers, and large enough to accommodate whole families. They were perched in the most romantic of situations; some of them on ledges of rock in pleasant shade; others on the very edge of the water, surrounded with palm and banana and other fruit-bearing trees. Finally, as we neared Santa Barbara, a native was seen on the beach on whom all eyes were turned and hats waved by some of those on board. But he gave no salutation in return, and soon disappeared in the almost impenetrable forest. The huts or cottages, or whatever other name you choose to call them, became thicker and closer as we approached the town, and in some places four or five were within the space of half an acre. We afterward learned that the occupants of those houses are small farmers who lead an easy life, with very few necessities and wants, and these not difficult to supply, coming to them as it were in a night, beneath these soft skies and this genial sunshine. The only objection to the Peninsula of Samana is the sameness of its scenery. It is so lovely that ugliness would be a positive relief to the eye and to the mind. But it is all beauty, all luxuriance, all sunshine and glory—and one looks and searches in vain for something or other to complain of or abuse.

SANTA BARBARA DE SAMANA.

Santa Barbara de Samana was founded in 1756 by the then Spanish Governor of San Domingo. It is situated on the north side of the Bay of Samana, and is almost landlocked. The scenery reminded me somewhat of that around West Point in Summer, only that it was much more beautiful. The range of hills and mountains which form the peninsula bend into a half circle at this point, leaving as their bases a sort of strand, on which the village is built, down to the water's edge. The deepest and widest woodland covers the mountain sides, which seem as it were pinned and run down to the shore in long and gentle swell. The scene from the deck of the *Tennessee*—for we have anchored about a mile and a half from the shore, and the coaling station, is very charming. The little port nestling in the bosom of the hills, the waters calm and clear as an artificial lake, the mountains stretching away in beautiful perspective in the background, the finest sheet of water in the world, perhaps, in front and around—the lavish tropics even seldom give to man anything more beautiful.

The *Tennessee* dropped her anchor about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and in a few minutes the boats were lowered, and the Commissioners and some of their suite started for the shore. Other boats quickly followed, and in less time than it takes me to write it the officers and men of the *Tennessee* were the sole occupants of their cabins and decks and state-rooms. If we were not tired of the sea we were certainly eager for the shore.

THE UNITED STATES COALING STATION.

We passed the United States coaling station before we landed. It is an island about one-eighth of a mile in length, and three or four acres in extent, covered with a rank vegetation and some trees. It lies at the foot of a bold hill which forms the land termination of the port of Santa Barbara, and was evidently at the time a portion of the mainland. There is no building whatever erected on it, but a flag is raised over it every day on a pole where once fluttered the Spanish flag. It was used as a coaling station by the Spaniards, and the dust heaps of the coal which they had stored there is still on the shore.

THE LANDING.

We landed at a rude sort of wharf, made of a few stakes driven into the water, covered with rough planking, and running about fifteen or twenty feet into the water. It was five or six feet wide, and evidently not intended, as weak and slight was it, for the unloading of heavy merchandise. A crowd of idle men and boys assembled on the shore, most of them without shoes, and all of them without coats. The houses, about eighty or ninety in number, are, for the most part, made of lengths of the royal palm, covered with a portion of the leaf of the same tree, and securely fastened by pegs, and, in some cases, iron nails. The roof is further secured by binding it with lengths of a tough, strong vine, which is almost as strong as a rope of wire. In Santa Barbara City, as in every other city in the world, the habitations differ according to the wealth, social position, tastes, and habits of the people. Here, for instance, some of the houses consist merely of a few boards and stakes, through which the breezy may easily see all that is going on inside, but others are as comfortable and as large as ordinary American frontier cottages, built of American lumber and painted and white-washed, fastened with lock and key, with blinds to the windows and pictures on the walls. But I must say that these establishments are very few and belong for the most part to the Americans and French refugees from Hayti. Col. ATKINSON, an agent of the Race Government, at Santa Barbara, has a pleasant place enough, one of the best of all the natives. Mr. BURR, who has resided here for four years and is probably Samana's most extensive farmer, a native of the State of Maine, has the best house in the place. The only billiard-table for probably one hundred miles around belongs to him. Mr. FABEN has a little cottage, and one or two other Americans have neat houses. Verandahs run around some of them, and their interior arrangements are not uncomfortable. The houses of the poorer classes are very primitive indeed, but they are quite as suitable to this climate as are the basement houses of New-York to the climate of the North. I was about to write that the poor people of Samana are better off than the poor people of the United States, but there is no poverty and destitution here in the fearful sense and meaning which we know it. No one dies of starv-

[illegible] to the little one [illegible] every [illegible] around under the shade. [illegible] like to eat it, he said; it does them no harm whatever."

"But don't you want to raise more than you require?"

"I do, and I get it and get what I want at the stores, but it is very little. The fact is, this is no place to raise much. Many [illegible] a night. Whenever we have got a little [illegible] revolution is certain to come and we are [illegible]

"And you were a soldier!"

"Lieutenant."

"How do you drill?"

"Do you want to join on this post?"

"Do you attend [illegible] every Sunday?"

"Oh, no, not more than twenty or [illegible]

"Have you ever been in battle?"

"Yes."

"How many men on this post?"

"Thirty."

"How old are you?"

"Thirty."

[illegible] dollars a year, but I get [illegible] and I have been at least half [illegible] service."

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[illegible] tion was attracted to a white-haired old man walking rapidly to and fro on one side of a small square near the landing-place. He wore a huge rude sword at his side, and carried in a very unmilitary style a rifle. I gave him as uniform as my guess a very wide berth, for I was not altogether certain that he was not one of the escaped convicts, always supposed to be in the streets of Santa Barbara, who he was, and, indeed, surprised to see so many of us on shore. I thought of the uniformed marines on board of the *Tennessee*, and could not help smiling at the remarkable embodiment of the night and the San Domingo which exposed so solemnly before me. This old man (for I suppose I must call him a soldier) wore a shirt, the color of which might be improved by an acquaintance with the purging stream close by, and a few days' repose on a bending bow in the adjacent wood-land. His pantaloons were of a coarse linen, fastened around his waist by a red handkerchief. The sleeves of his shirt were rolled, and his head was rarely wrapped up in another handkerchief, on the top of which was an old felt hat, very brown and not very fashionable. And yet there was a picturesqueness about this attire which pleased and delighted me, and as I looked at him I could not help framing a story or thought that within a dozen years he and his brothers had driven from off the very shore where he paraded the haughty cavaliers of Spain, I could not help looking at him with even something more than admiration.

The ground on which we were heavily cradle but covered with palm leaf, was supposed to be the head-quarters of all the idle boys and men in the settlement. When the soldier tired of walking, he sat down on the black boards, unwashed since they were laid down, and chatted with the neighbors. It consisted of one rectangular room, with a door in front, one side of which was stretched a mahogany bed of woods with accommodations for seven persons. It seemed to say little used, except by a very fine rooster on a sleepless perch. The fence around it seemed to be useful for nothing except as a sort of block on which to open cocoa-nuts, the milk of which were plentifully scattered around.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

There are two school-houses at Samana, where some sixty children attend at 9 o'clock in the afternoon. The building was a very frail structure, consisting of one large room, with desks arranged around the walls. These was a large black-board on one side and several shelves of school-books, a rostrum for the teacher in the centre, the two or three little girls in a corner, and the rest of the space filled with the dusky, white boys, ranging in age from five to thirteen years. One little fellow was writing. I looked over his shoulder and found him endeavoring to imitate the large, bold head-lines of "George-town," "Washington," and "Plymouth."

The teacher was a bright, intelligent man, a native of Santa Barbara, who had been sent to the City of New-York, and the son of Rev. Mr. JUDD, until his death a Methodist missionary at St. Thomas and Samana.

"How are you getting along?"

"I have been here about twelve months, sir, and I am getting on pretty well."

And then he told me the story of his life. Political troubles had caused him from one place to another and finally landed him at Santa Barbara.

"I go something else besides teaching," said he. "I am a practicing minister of the gospel, and I did not like to say so before [illegible] I was not crazy, and I did not care particularly to come within close range of the rusty barrel, which he threw around in an exceedingly reckless way. I asked one of the crowd of loungers always surrounding the strangers in Santa Barbara, who he was, and, indeed, surprised to see so much of the soldier on guard. I thought of the uniformed marines on board of the *Tennessee*, and could not help smiling at the remarkable embodiment of the night and the San Domingo which exposed so solemnly before me. This (for I suppose I must call him a soldier) wore a shirt, the color of which might be improved by an acquaintance with the purging stream close by, and a few days' repose on a bending bow in the adjacent wood-land. His pantaloons were of a coarse linen, fastened around his waist by a red handkerchief. The sleeves of his shirt were rolled, and his head was rarely wrapped up in another handkerchief, on the top of which was an old felt hat, very brown and not very fashionable. And yet there was a picturesqueness about this attire which pleased and delighted me, and as I looked at him I could not help framing a story or thought that within a dozen years he and his brothers had driven from off the very shore where he paraded the haughty cavaliers of Spain. I could not help looking at him with even something more than admiration.

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The New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—There was no news before the capital which gave joy to many hearts and [illegible]

[illegible] Democrats in Missouri—Republican Factionists.

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Purchase or Release of Forged Bonds.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, speaking of the failure of the Government to furnish arms or means of protection to Unionists of the South, and the cessation of disunion sentiments in the Republican Party owing to the rebellion, read a number of articles from the New-York Tribune, bearing dates from 1850 to 1861, to substantiate the accusation that the Tribune, and that paper encouraged secession. He regretted that [illegible] of the Senator from New-York (Mr. FENTON) from his seat, but the value of [illegible] gentleman's bold denial of the charges against [illegible] could be seen by the extracts just [illegible] It was only [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] PHILLIPS, that [illegible] [illegible] was defeated in [illegible] [illegible] would have arrested the [illegible]

Mr. BINGHAM [illegible] Mr. GARFIELD, [illegible] last day the latter [illegible] [illegible] LEY) was equally culpable and criminal with the Southern leaders, and should not now turn upon those whom he aided with a malignity which belonged to the devil himself. Believing upon the culpable failure to act promptly for the suppression of the rebellion in its inception, Mr. BLAIR said the Government on the contrary acceded to the Southern Confederacy a quasi recognition, and treated with Southern Commissioners who were sent to Washington. When the public faith and property were about to be surrendered to them, every member of the Cabinet gave an opinion in favor of the surrender, except Postmaster-General BLAIR, on whose energetic protest the idea was abandoned. He cited went on to [illegible] more than the reconstruction policy, in creating and maintaining carpet-bag Governments in the South. It was intended solely to [illegible] the Republican Party to manœuvre and plunder the country.

The Senate then voted upon the question, whether the amendments made in the Committee repealing that part of the law regulating evidence in the Court of Claims, which makes the possession of a pardon a proof of disloyalty, was concurred in, the vote resulting in a tie—yeas 31, nays 31—and being determined affirmatively by the casting vote of the Vice-President.

Public Grounds at Washington.

The amendments increasing the judicial salaries and consolidating the public grounds south of the avenue, from the President's House to the Capitol, were concurred in.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, in explanation of the latter amendment, said the purpose was to make a beautiful park and drive, of which the nation might be proud. He believed that Washington had a future that was destined to make it the finest capital in the world. The spectacle on Pennsylvania avenue, to-day, was an indication of what this whole park could do to show they had a live city.

After further amendments and an agreement to take a final vote on the bill to-morrow, the Senate at 5 o'clock, after a short Executive Session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to the call of States for bills. Under the call, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York.—To punish the fraudulent counterfeiting in the mode of counterfeit Treasury notes, bank bills or fractional currency, so that the Post-office shall not be used to circulate counterfeits.

By Mr. BUSHNARD, of Illinois.—To encourage and aid the establishment of free schools throughout the United States, setting apart the proceeds of the sale of public lands for that purpose.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio.—To legalize a settlement in the mornings by the Central Pacific Railroad of the land granted by Congress.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio.—In relation to the mortgagement by the New-York Central Railroad Company of its property, and to prevent such mortgagement, the facts in the case, and the distrust which the non-payment of the tax has caused in the public mind as to the equal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Revenue laws, and requesting the Committee of Internal Revenue to enforce the collection of this $1,125,000, leaving the liability of the Company to be determined, as it is in case of individuals, by the proper authorities of the Government.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED.

Resolutions and memorials from various quarters were presented and appropriately passed, as follows:

By Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts.—Resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in favor of the ship-owners of the United States.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania.—Resolutions of the Common Council of Philadelphia, to the like effect.

By Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin.—Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of a renewal of railroad grants.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas.—Memorial of the Kansas Legislature for the immediate removal of the national capital to the Valley of the Mississippi; also, for the protection of the settlers on the Cherokee neutral land.

By Mr. MCCRARY, of West Virginia.—Resolutions of the West Virginia Legislature against the construction of the Niagara and Cincinnati Bridge on the ground of injury to the navigation of the improvement of the Ohio River by the erection of bridges.

By Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey.—Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Newark, N. J., for the repeal of the income tax and the abolition of the franking privilege.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

A bill to remove the political disabilities of JOHN R. BRADFORD, of Hancock County, Virginia, and R. W. PUTNEY, of Union Parish, Louisiana, was taken up and passed.

NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY.

The bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on Friday last, authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a joint commission to establish the north-western boundary line, was next taken up.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, who reported the bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the necessity for its passage. He replied to the objections of Mr. DAWES, on Friday, and expressed the opinion that the amount submitted fixing the cost at $200,000. He reminded the House how he had supported and championed the monument of Mr. DAWES in the famous Chorpoenning case; and he only regretted that Mr. DAWES had not gone further in that case and remonstrated to the President the enormity of such frauds. He [illegible] [illegible] such a man as the present Postmaster-General in the Cabinet had been received with profound astonishment, if not disgust, by the whole people of the country. If the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would look into and put a stop to the corruptions existing, not only in the Department, but in all the public offices throughout the country, he would be able to make a more satisfactory exhibit of the Budget.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, stated that within the last fifteen years there had been expended in the Territory in which was the boundary line between Canada and that it was only after [illegible] action was given that no more appropriations would be made, it was discovered that the whole thing was a muddle. The work should have been completed, and would have been completed, in one year, if it had not been for the private interests of a gigantic railroad corporation which wanted to get under its control a width of eighty miles of that territory. He believed that before the bill would become a law the question where the line should be run would be of not the slightest consequence. He therefore suggested the propriety of postponing the subject for the present session, and if, after the sittings of the High Commission were closed, it then became necessary to go on with the work, an appropriation could be made.

Mr. SWANN inquired of Mr. DAWES whether he thought that one of the results of the deliberations of the High Commission would be to cede the territory of Canada to the United States?

Mr. DAWES replied that the gentleman had as much knowledge on that point as he had himself.

Mr. SWANN remarked that the gentleman's argument was based upon it.

Mr. DAWES suggested that pending the deliberations of the High Commission, this appropriation might be postponed with entire safety.

Mr. SWANN inquired whether, if the gentlemen did not expect Canada to be required into the territory of the United States, it would not be necessary for the Government, under any circumstances, to run the boundary line?

Mr. DAWES replied that he thought it would be ultimately necessary, if nothing was gained by the High Commission, to ascertain the ground fast on which side of the line Pembina was; but he believed the whole matter would come up, and could not be kept out of the deliberations of the High Commission. It was not to be expected that the damages caused by the *Alabama* would be compensated by the country out of so many dollars.

Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, argued in support of the bill, but signified his willingness that it should be postponed, if Mr. DAWES could assure the House that the United States were about to acquire the whole territory of the Dominion of Canada or the north-western part of it.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Massachusetts, advocated the passage of the bill, and expressed a great doubt whether the High Commission would ever concede that territory to the United States, as the question did not appear to be within the list of matters to come under its consideration. He disclaimed the idea of the Committee on Foreign Affairs having any personal or private motives in urging the bill.

The bill was then passed—yeas 122, nays 72.

SAFETY OF THE TENNESSEE.

A dispatch from the Associated Press, announcing the safety of the *Tennessee*, was laid before the House by the Speaker. Its reading afforded general satisfaction.

CIVIL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil Service bill. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill appropriates about $30,000,000, including $4,500,000 for pensions, under the recent law granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

M'GARRAHAN'S CLAIM.

The House then proceeded to the report of the Judiciary Committee in the McGarrahan claim.

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, modified the resolution [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Feb. 21, 1871: Nos. 82½, 93, 107, 126, 145, 146, 147.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.

Nos.	
——Hatch vs. Pugsley.	
311—(R. C.) Jaquay vs. Kelly.	
276—(Old) Bleecker vs. Burnham.	
288—(R. C.) Gruhler vs. Bd of Education.	
61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.	
32—Moses vs. Sylvester.	
33—Tuurman vs. Reid.	
269—Crow vs. Hoboken Land and Improvement Co.	
284½—Woodward Pump Mfg. Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.	

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Boyle vs. Manice.	216—Sickles vs. McClelland.
230—Talbot vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.	160—M. Y. Consolidated Coal Co. vs. Meyer.
94—Mundorff vs. Mundorff.	181—McMullin vs. Blake.
58—Dennin vs. Billings.	205—Myrers vs. Myers.
156—Seebacker vs. Levy.	163—Pogue vs. Balch.
226—Tripp vs. Commercial Insurance Co.	164—Davis vs. Balch.
238—Mann vs. Lawrence.	165—Fahey vs. Howard.
140—Rubber Tip Pencil Co. vs. McKinnon.	166—Harring vs. Stevenson.
239—Williams vs. Anthony.	167—Ross vs. Pain.
251—Hoe and vs. Nesmith.	168—Campbell vs. Levy.
264—Straw vs. Fridge.	169—Kahn vs. Brown.
238—Hamel vs. Beare.	170—Loring vs. Hubbard.
	171—Chase vs. Vreeland.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
20—Marshall vs. MacGregor.	21—Marshall vs. MacGregor.

The call commences at No. 100—Willis vs. Fullerton.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by J. H. Daly, J.—Court opened at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
49—Reinheimer vs. C. P., N. and E. R. R. R. Co.	240—Haight vs. Mead.
242—Aulman vs. Sasse.	253—Hodh vs. Ahrens.
250—Roe vs. Flanagan.	257—McDonald vs. Sweeney.
258—Hoe vs. Henry.	265—Holyoke Machine Co. vs. Erkenbrack.
245—Fasser vs. Franz.	
252—Fisk vs. Standert.	276—O'Reilly vs. McMann.
230—Andrews vs. Crawford.	17—Pohlmann vs. Garritson.
262—Cobanks vs. Wells.	

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 12 M.

EQUITY CAUSES.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Fish vs. Smith.	32—Borger vs. Thornton.
28—Jordan vs. Gilmore.	60—Myers vs. De Mier.
36—Ellis vs. Sasse.	

In consequence of repairs to the Room, Common Pleas, Part I., will be adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6032—Reynolds vs. Wright.	5146—Dubuy vs. Morgan.
6033—Rogers vs. Jordan.	5170—Gardner vs. Cocks.
6034—Reilly vs. Hall.	5179—Bowne vs. O'Connell.
6035—Peely vs. Healy.	5201—Waldron vs. Coburn.
5147—Sasse vs. Sasse.	5152—Fillson vs. Cusic.
5148—Kelly vs. Mooney.	5153—Rosenberg vs. Lee.
5149—Marshall vs. Dunsmuir.	5154—Hedman vs. Hermann Stenzel vs. Houlgat.
5150—Archer vs. Duryea.	

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4941—Halle vs. Koerpel.	4992—Oppenheimer vs. Tuska.
4942—Brooks vs. Brogan.	4994—Brown vs. O'Keefe.
4943—Peters vs. Bailey.	4997—Lasenbil vs. Woodhull.
4975—Fisher vs. Zerbst.	
4976—Lograsso vs. Dodd.	5044—Michels vs. Meyers.
4977—Boyer vs. Giles.	5045—Bruning vs. Bernstein.
4978—Goodwin vs. Lowenberg.	
5177—Tuttle vs. Nye.	5137—Corbett vs. Banfield.
4981—Bell vs. Franklin.	5161—Fleetwood vs. C. P., N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
4983—Stone vs. Gans.	
4971—Monteath vs. Buckley.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hadnott, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Richard N. Rice; grand larceny.	7—The People vs. Peter Oakes and Daniel Brown; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Charles Irwin; burglary.	8—The People vs. John White and John Lotus; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. James Armstrong; felonious assault and battery.	9—The People vs. George Wilson; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Frederick C. Lewis; embezzlement.	10—The People vs. James Walsh; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Daniel McAuliffe; grand larceny.	11—The People vs. Peter Carroll; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Christian Wuest; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 20.

By Judge Brady.

Merkles vs. Thatcher; order settled. Learned vs. Ryder; order settled.

By Judge Sutherland.

Annie Appleby vs. Romaen Appleby; reference ordered to ascertain and report the proper sum to be allowed as temporary alimony; and for counsel fee in this case. Order to be served as notice.

Rosalie Gill vs. Owen A. Gill; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Joseph H. Roe vs. Louisa Roe; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Columbia vs. Wells; default set aside on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion; judgment, if entered, to stand as security; order to be settled on notice.

Judd vs. Boyd; order refused.

The People et al. vs. J. E. Ireland; order settled.

Maria Gallinger vs. Simon Gallinger; referred back to referee to examine the defendant and the plaintiff, and such other persons as the parties to this action may name or present, as to the property, speculiary condition and debts of the defendant.

By Judge Barnard.

Mayers vs. Garrison Mining Company; motion denied.

Billings vs. Meigs et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Theodore Jarvey et al. vs. Henry Hart et al.; motion for receiver denied, default set aside, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB 20.

By Judge Freedman.

James Rowe vs. Salmon S. Stevens; order granted.

Bank of New-York vs. Thomas Lynch; motion denied with $10 costs to defendant, to abide the event of the action.

E. S. Chamberlain vs. Sarah S. Gregory; demurrer overruled with leave to defendants to answer upon payment of costs.

Thomas Reed et al. vs. James O'Brien et al.; the complaint is dismissed with costs to the defendant, but no extra allowance.

Messrs. Goldstein vs. The Grocery Fire Insurance Company; Peter Fullmer vs. Bernard Clark; Nicholas Conner vs. C. Taylor; John Ross vs. Lorenz Weiker; orders granted.

Wm. H. Wilkins vs. William E. Earle et al.; motion denied.

Sarah A. Beecher vs. Mark J. Bendall; order granted.

By Judge Jones.

Rosa E. Rainsford vs. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool; memoranda for counsel as to settlement of case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 20.

By Judge Robinson.

Marx vs. Cromwell; injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Osha vs. Leland et al.; ordered on short calendar for Friday, 24th February.

Wood vs. Murray; order denied—suit is not for fine or penalty.

Lockwood vs. Biggs; affidavits don't state value of property converted.

Morton vs. Redington et al.; motion for reargument denied.

McDonald vs. Titus; motion denied, with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 5.—*Turrington vs. Saunders.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Tennessee.—This was the case involving the constitutionality of the cotton tax recently argued. The Court below affirmed its constitutionality. Mr. Justice NELSON now announced affirmance of that judgment by a divided Court.

No. 210.—*Steinbach vs. Stewart et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.—This was a controversy concerning a Mexican claim to lands in California, the issue being principally of fact. The Court below sustained the title of the defendants, and the Court affirms that judgment. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion.

No. 230.—*Burgis et al vs. Draper et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action to recover an ad valorem tax on a quantity of indigo imported by Sturgis & Co., in 1866; exacted by the Collector of the Port of New-York and paid under protest. The Court below held the tax to have been legally exacted, and thus Court affirms the judgment, holding that by a proper construction of the statutes on the subject, no other conclusion can be reached. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion.

No. 13.—*Meller vs. McKenzie.*—Error to the District Court for Mississippi.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice NELSON.

No. 208.—*John Dilyon and George Kennard vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky.—The plaintiffs in error were arrested and committed by a Magistrate of the State of Kentucky, for the murder of Levi Armstrong, a colored woman, of Lewis County, of that State, in October, 1868. Pending their trial by the State authorities, they were indicted by the Federal Circuit Court, under the Civil Rights act of April, 1866, which gives the Federal Courts jurisdiction of cases, civil or criminal, involving questions of personal right, under the first section of that act. The party murdered was colored, and various witnesses of the crime were also persons of color, and, by law of the State, disqualified to testify against whites. Under the Federal Courts colored witnesses were allowed to testify, and the accused were convicted. Motion was made in arrest of judgment upon certain technical grounds, and upon the further ground that the act under which the Court assumed jurisdiction was unconstitutional. The Court overruled the motion and sustained the act, holding it to be constitutional in all its provisions. The case is brought here, the State of Kentucky being represented by counsel specially to maintain the unconstitutionality of the act, and it is contended that there is no warrant for that act to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, under which clause it is sustained. That amendment reads: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction." "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." The first section of the amendment simply abolished slavery wherever it then existed in the United States, and erected a constitutional barrier against its continuance or renewal, and this only. The second section grants to Congress the power to enforce the first section by proper legislation, and that is simply authority to enforce the abolition of slavery by suitable legislation; to pass such acts as would remove that relic of barbarism within the United States, and should be held in slavery by involuntary servitude by another. Under such a grant of power and for such a purpose only Congress undertakes to regulate the laws of commerce within the States by declaring who shall have the right to make and enforce contracts; to prescribe the rules regulating the right of action, so far as to declare who shall be parties to suits; to take control of the laws of evidence so far as to declare who shall be competent witnesses in such cases; to prescribe the rules regulating the right of action, so far as to declare who shall be parties to suits; to take control of the laws of evidence so far as to declare who shall be competent witnesses in such cases; to prescribe the rules regulating the rights of succession, and to declare who shall inherit property and who shall not; to regulate the matters of punishment, pains and penalties; to exercise the novel and startling right to punish a State Judge by sentence before a Federal Judge to fine and imprisonment for any error or mistake by the State Judge within the opinion of the Federal Judge, where by any inhabitant of a State or Territory is deprived of any of the rights protected or secured by the act in question; and to afford reasonable protection to persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law. It is insisted that all these matters, provided for in the various sections of the act, are foreign to the scope and meaning of the Thirteenth Amendment, and that the enforcement of none of the rights declared by this act is necessary or even "appropriate" to prevent the existence of slavery.

On the part of the Government it is urged that the powers of government are never construed strictly, but, on the contrary, liberally, to effectuate the ends of government; and it is intimated that the theory of the acts that it is attempted to declare void some of all of the fundamental rights declared in the first section of the act and yet be free. At the time of the adoption of the amendment it was everywhere conceded that the right enumerated in the section of the act belonged to those who were formerly slaves, and in the enlightened judgment of mankind such rights were essential to their full and perfect freedom. A denial of civil right is incidental to slavery. In the slave States, prior to the adoption of the amendment, it had been deemed essential to the preservation of slavery that none of that race should be allowed to testify in the Courts in cases affecting the white race. The denial of all the rights enumerated in this act had no other foundation than in the policy which made everything affecting the colored race subservient to slavery. The denial of the right to legally sue in the Courts of the country, with such disabilities are incompatible with the condition of freedom; and the effect of the act was to remove them, and thus dispose of and abolish a necessary incident of slavery, and the real Bulwark of the institution when existing.

Isaac Caldwell for the State of Kentucky; B. H. Bristow, Solicitor-General, for the Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—FEB. 20.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PARTIALITY OF A BANKRUPT FOR HIS BROTHER.

In the matter of James O'Halloran.—In this case Wallace & Hollingshead, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, filed a petition to adjudge O'Halloran a bankrupt. A jury trial was demanded, and it appeared in evidence that Wallace & Hollingshead held an over-due note of the bankrupt for some $1,400. It also transpired that the bankrupt in January last gave a demand note to his brother Patrick, (who worked for him,) for $4,700; that in a few days thereafter Patrick sued the bankrupt in the Superior Court on the note and obtained a judgment, and that in due season an execution on the judgment was issued and placed in the Sheriff's hands, and levied upon two stores of O'Halloran, in Tenth-avenue. The bankrupt testified that he owed Claflin & Co., Neely & Co., and others, but he was quite certain he did not intend to prefer Patrick above his other creditors. The jury found a verdict adjudging him a bankrupt.

Royal S. Crane for petitioning creditors; N. Hill Fowler and A. H. Seavy for the bankrupt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 20.

Before Judge Barnard.

JUDGE BARNARD DISCOURAGES VEXATIOUS SUITS BY AN EXTRA ALLOWANCE OF $10,000.

Thomas M. Tyng vs. Matthew Baird et al.—The plaintiff in this action brought suit to recover $250,000, claimed to be due him from the defendants as commissions on the sale of locomotives on their account during a period of two years. This sum was in addition to $30,000 paid to plaintiff for similar services during the same period. The case was referred to Theron R. Strong, who, on the testimony of the plaintiff himself, rendered a judgment against him. The report of the referee having been confirmed, the case now comes up on a motion, on behalf of defendants, for an extra allowance. Judge BARNARD, in granting the motion, said he was inclined to discourage these vexatious suits whenever they arose. It appeared in this case, he observed, unfortunate, that the plaintiff, an attorney, who ought to have known whether he had a good cause of action or not, had brought this action for $250,000, and on his own testimony judgment was rendered against him. It seemed clear that the action must have been without foundation, and therefore he would give an extra allowance of $10,000.

Cram & Robinson and M. Buckley for motion; Hirsat Andrews opposed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 20.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

ALLEGED MISCOUNT OF BANK DEPOSITS.

Aaron Asher vs. The National Park Bank of New-York.—The plaintiff in this action claims that on the 25th of April last he deposited $5,050 with the defendant and got credit for the same in his book. On the following morning he received notice that the deposit was short $1,000, and when he subsequently drew his check against the amount, payment was refused. Plaintiff and another party testified to the amount being $5,050. On the part of defendant it was testified to that Asher left the bank without waiting to see if the money counted, the amount having been previously entered on his book according to his representations on the deposit ticket.

The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff. Bright and Flanagan for plaintiff; Gen. Barlow for defendant.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In consequence of some alterations in the way of painting up, and rendering more commodious the room in which the business of Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas is transacted, Judge LOEW, yesterday, adjourned for the term. Causes noticed for the present term will go over until the March Term, when Judge LOEW will again preside.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II—FEB. 20.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

INJURIES BY FALLING INTO AN EXCAVATION.

Samuel D. Horton vs. Patrick McDonald.—The plaintiff brings this action against the defendant to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the former through the alleged carelessness of the latter or his servants. It appears that about one year ago the defendant was altering a house in Carroll-place, (Bleecker-street,) by turning the basement into a store. For this purpose, a large and deep excavation, some ten feet deep, was made adjoining the sidewalk, on which the earth and stones were thrown up, thus narrowing the walk by one-half. Plaintiff claims that on the evening of the accident, just about dusk, he was passing this place on his way home, and meeting a boy he attempted to turn a little to the right, and in doing so he stepped into a small excavation, and was thrown down head foremost into the deep excavation, whereby he sustained injuries which caused him to be laid up during five months, and from which he still suffers. It was further proved that there were neither lights nor protection at the excavation at the time of the accident. The plaintiff claims $5,000 damages.

The case is still on.

W. F. Prentiss for plaintiff; Morris for defendant.

Preparing for Capt. Grindle's Trial.

Capt. JOSIAH L. GRINDLE, owner and head officer of the ship *Old Colony*, was arrested on a bench warrant by Deputy-marshal CROWLEY, yesterday, on the old charge of cruel treatment toward RAYMOND HAU and FRANCO FRANK, seamen on his vessel. The particulars of the alleged cruelty were given during the examination before Commissioner SHIELDS some time ago, and excited considerable attention at the time. Capt. GRINDLE gave bail in $6,000 to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court for trial. His brother, Dr. GRINDLE, and Messrs. SYLVAN D. HAZEN and FRANK E. WALSH became his bondsmen.

CORONERS' CASES.

A Suicide Sudden Death—Intanticide—The Gallagher Case Closed.

The Coroners were notified yesterday to hold inquests in the following cases: On the body of an infant found wrapped in a cloth under Pier No. 42 North River; Mrs. MARY FLOOMS, at No. 120 Mulberry-street, cancer in the breast; KILLIEN BARTHE, aged fifteen months, lung disease, at Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; MARCELINA VALENTINE, aged ten months, No. 68 Grand-street, natural causes, no physician in attendance; JAMES GALLAGHER, aged 65 years, at No. 44 Sheriff-street, sudden death; Mrs. JANE MURLEY, sudden death, No. 9 Mulberry-street; ELLEN KENNEY, aged six weeks, at No. 70 Vandam-street, suffocated in bed; CATHARINE SCHMIDT, aged fifty-six years, at No. 17 Mott-street, sudden death; FREDERICK HOFFMAN, aged forty-seven, No. 216½ Eighth-street, committed suicide, in consequence of disembarrassment in the head. He locked the door of his apartment, while his wife was gone for a physician, and tying a rope round his neck and to the door-knob, knelt down in such a position as to strangle himself. JONATHAN B. HORTON, aged seventy-eight years, died suddenly at the corner of Henry-street. Coroner KEENAN commenced an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, in the case of THOMAS COSGROLL, who died on the 14th inst. at Bellevue Hospital, of injuries sustained Dec. 20, by the fall of an awning. The deceased kept a shirt-store at No. 53 Canal-street, and while passing under a wooden awning at the corner of Orchard and Canal streets, was struck by it as it fell. Officer DICKSON of the Fifth Precinct, stated that he had ascertained that a few days before the accident a fire-escape had been put up on the building, when one of the rafters that supported the awning had given way. The landlord had neglected to have it repaired, thereby rendering it quite unsafe. When the awning fell it struck Mr. CONNOLLY on the small of the back, and knocking him down, crushed both legs. The case has not been concluded for want of further evidence. Coroner YOUNG concluded his investigation, yesterday, in the case of JAS. GALLAGHER, the Boulevarde Hotel ostler, whose death had been the subject of suspicion. Julia Lavin, the colored female, testified that he saw the deceased, in an intoxicated condition on the 7th inst., fall on the ice in front of the hotel, which produced the fracture of the skull. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of accidental death, the result of a fall.

Eighteen Times Stabbed—A Jealous Husband's Attempted Murder.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, SAMUEL MURRAY, a colored man, was charged with a desperate attempt to murder SARAH VANDERBE, his divorced wife. It appeared that some years since the prisoner and SARAH were married in this City, but though their relations appeared affectionate and tender the seed of discord gradually crept in and culminated in their separation. Since then MURRAY made repeated efforts to restore harmony, and good feeling between himself and SARAH, but the latter remaining obdurate, and in the meantime stories of her infidelity having reached his ears he vowed to kill her at sight. On the 6th of January, when passing through Green-street they suddenly met, and MURRAY, desperate with jealousy, stabbed her eighteen times in the head and chest. In an almost hopeless condition she was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and until yesterday was unable to attend in Court to prosecute. The prisoner was held for trial. MURRAY has already been twice to State Prison, once for a period of ten years for stabbing an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct, and another term of seven years for cutting a former lover with a razor.

The Brooklyn Aldermen—Veto Message from the Mayor.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution authorizing the Fire Commissioners to increase their force by the addition of one hook and ladder company, and three steam-engine companies, with the buildings, &c., necessary for their accommodation. The petition of the Union Gas-light Company for permission to make gas and lay mains through all the streets of the City was declared, on the ground that the Company gives no more than a fair return on its investment, while the streets would be greatly damaged by the work of laying the pipes. The petition of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, however, for permission to make gas and lay pipes through any or all of the streets of the City was granted.

Suing for Bankrupts' Salaries—Question Under the Statute of Limitations.

Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, the lawyer, as assignee in bankruptcy of the creditors of JOHN M. BERRIAN and CORNELIUS A. BERRIAN, bankrupts, brought a suit in the United States District Court against HENRY A. CASEY to recover the amount of salaries due from him to the bankrupts. The defense held that the suit was barred by the Bankruptcy act because it had not been commenced within two years after the cause of action had occurred. Yesterday Judge BLATCHFORD decided, however, that the debts in question were not barred, and rendered judgment for the assignee.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sale expected to take place at the Exchange yesterday, (Feb. 20,)—a Supreme Court sale by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE of the premises known as No. 709 Broadway, north of Fourth-street—was adjourned until Monday next, the 27th inst., when it was announced that the auction would positively come off. The postponement is owing to a family affliction, affecting the referee under whose direction the transaction was to have been effected. The only other business transacted at the Exchange yesterday was a sale by JAMES M. MILLER of 1,160 shares of Cumberland Coal Mining Company's stock, sold for $1 per share. Today gives promise of considerable activity, the sales projected being numerous. A full list of such as are to take place was published yesterday, with the location of property offered stated, &c. The auctioneers engaged today at the Exchange in this City, are MESSRS. WILKINS & CO., James M. Miller, J. Bleecker, Son & Co., E. H. Ludlow & Co., and Roberts & McGuire, while J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 239 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, will dispose of property located in that city.

The recent private sale of two full-sized City lots located on the south side of Sixty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, is reported. They brought $15,500 each, each. The sale was made by Mr. GRIFFITH ROWE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

A NOTHER BATCH OF CHEAP HOUSES for sale by WARD & OGDEN;

West 42d-st., near 9th-av., brick, high stoop, 18.9x50x100, elegantly frescoed, with all improvements..... $17,000

East 126th-st., near 2d-av., brick, high stoop, 21x50x100, frescoed, with all improvements..... 16,000

Madison-av., near Central Park, four story brown stone, with bay window, hardwood trimmings..... 30,000

East 126th-st., near 2d-av., brown stone, high stoop, 21x64x100, frescoed, with all improvements..... 16,000

West 30th-st., near 8th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 21.6x50x100, hardwood trimmings, &c..... 23,000

West 51st-st., near 8th-av., four story, brown stone; high stoop, 21.6x50x100, hardwood trimmings, &c. Following sales, each:

East 41st-st., near 5th-av., three story dwelling and brown stone, 22.6x40, bay windows, all improvements, in fee..... 50,000

Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON-AV.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 264 Madison-av., between 40th and 41st sts.; house 24 by about 70 feet; was built by Robbins, and put in perfect order and thoroughly furnished by Williams & Co., Tenth-st., in the most substantial manner; is very handsomely frescoed and furnished throughout. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP MODERN brownstone house, 20.10x65; lot 100 feet; 26th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., and Broadway; $11,000; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, given upon application or mailed free. By

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop, 21.6x52x100, on East 97th-st., a first-class block, 97th-st. and Broadway; $11,000; terms easy. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop frescoed house, 21x63x100, on 124th-st., 238 feet east of 3d-av.; best neighborhood in Harlem. Address P. O. 3,814, No. 27 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV. CORNER 87TH-ST.—A first-class four-story brick high-stoop house, 27.6x74, lot 80x105. Price, $140,000; terms easy. Inquire of ROBERT MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A—MADISON AND 8TH-AV. LOTS, 40 feet 6½ in. for sale low; also 150-ft.-av. lots. Inset 50 feet in. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—CENTRAL PARK.—Entire front, ten full lots, near 54th-st. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE BY

BLACKWELL & MARKS,
(R. Railroad Chambers.)

Nos. 10 and 37 Liberty-st.

5th-av., above 51st-st., 4 s. h. & s. (3.51).....$60,000
54th-av., above 6th-av., 3 s. h. & s. & s. s. (2.60)..... 65,000
5th-av., above 47th-st., 4 s. h. & s. p. s. (3.66,) with stable connecting on cross street..... 120,000
Madison-av., corner above 50th-st., 4 s. h. & s. h. p. s. (3.62)..... 45,000
Madison-av., above 6th-st., 4 s. h. & s. p. (3.780)... 42,500

Other houses on cross streets, near 5th-av.

List, with particulars, sent on application.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 21 Pine-st.

Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 49th, 50th, 103d, 106th, 117th, 118th, 125th, 126th, 128th, 137th, 140th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. OFFER FOR sale the following cheap and desirable houses: Fifth-av., Murray Hill, full sized, brown stone.....$50,000
Lexington-av., near 37th-st., brown stone, 20x60..... 30,000
East 87th-st., near Lexington-av., new and handsome, 22x50 feet.
West 45th-st., near 5th-av., medium sized, brown stone, handsomely finished; 16x100.5..... 24,500
West 42d-st., near 8th-av., four stories, brown stone, 21x66, leasehold..... 20,000
West 42d-st., near 9th-av., four stories, 22x66 feet, very attractive.
East 36th-st., near Lexington-av., four stories, brown stone, medium sized..... 16,000
West 36th-st., near 8th-av., four stories, 20.10x75. 28,000
East 31st-st., near Madison-av., three stories and attic, brown stone, 22x66, 104 on 5, with fine curve, &c..... 30,000
West 25th-st., near 8th-av., four stories, brown stone, 21x100 feet..... 28,000
West 11th-st., near 6th-av., handsome three stories, medium sized house, in perfect order.
East 105th-st., near 8th-av., full sized, four stories..... 30,000
West 9th-st., near 9th-av., three stories, 20x55 feet, lot 25.5..... 22,500

N. B.—The above houses are called to the attention of purchasers, as they are considered desirable and reasonable in price; and when sold or withdrawn will be removed from this list, and others substituted. Permits and further particulars at the office, No. 2 Pine-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, a three-story brown-stone house in Harlem, painted and decorated throughout, and in perfect order; lot 25x100; price $17,000 furnished; terms easy. Apply to HARRIOT & NOYES, No. 19 New-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, the new four-story Dorchester stone front corner house, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., 25.6x65; painted entirely in hard-wood. Inquire of T. G. BARNES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CANAL-ST. PROPerties, Nos. 49 Canal-st., and No. 3 Thomas-st., corner, forming an L., and Nos. 409, 411 and 413 Canal-st., possession May 1, 1872. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 84TH-ST., NEAR 2d-av.—a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 16x46 and extension; with 3-story stable, about 14x 70; lot, 20x100.5; price, $25,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.3; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 21 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE to be sold to close an estate; situation best in Montague-st. Terrace, Brooklyn, on corner of Rodney and Kosciusko; surroundings unexceptionable; house a perfect gem, with all improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply for permits to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 26 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story French roof dwelling house, with all improvements, will be sold cheap. Inquire of T. E. SCHELMERHORN, near No. 6 Ann-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE

AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

Farm of the late Richard Losee, deceased; about 70 acres, including woodland, situated two miles south of the village, and one mile from South-side Railroad; twelve trains daily; will be fenced in suitable fields and lots, with apple orchard and other fruit trees; upon it is a dwelling, barn and other outbuildings; will be sold low to settle the estate; terms easy. Apply to executors,

RICHARD E. LOSEE,
W. K. HINMAN, No. 189 South-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE (combined) in the most flourishing village Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police. For sale, a beautiful cottage home, on corner large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fixtures and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 298 Post-office, New-York.

ROSELLE, N. J.—COMMISSIONERS' SALE at auction of the desirable residence of Johanna Brown, Feb. 23, by A. J. MASTICK, Jr. and Bronson, No. 9 Pine-st. Roselle is a prominent station, forty-five minutes' walk from the station; the house is 32x36, containing thirteen rooms and all the modern improvements; lot 100x200; well laid out with fruit trees, &c. Only twenty minutes from the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The property is in every way desirable, and will be positively sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County.

A BARGAIN.—FARMS FOR SALE.—WEST-chester County, on Harlem Railroad, 29½ miles out; 3 MILES (6 acres) adjoining; all conveniently together; surrounding new depot and on principal street; between two ends of village; houses, barns, coach-house, overhanging timber grove, &c., &c. Also, 7 acres, 2 miles; house, good for 2 families; good stable; abundance shade, &c., and will be sold cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to R. M. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view; lot 100x300; house contains fourteen rooms; in perfect order; lot nearly handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 194 Water-st., New-York.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE—ON NAUgatuck Railroad, 30 minutes' ride from Bridgeport; farm contains 80 acres and cuttbuildings in abundance; good soil, very healthy; adapted for dairy or grazing; will exchange for small City property; price $11,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, in minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, lands and improved houses to let or rent for one or more years, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 346 Broadway, 9 to 11 a. m. Orange, corner Main and Cross sts.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st., modern house; all the conveniences; green-houses, stable and out-building; three and one-half acres; this complete for a price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

A RELEGANT DWELLING IN ELIZAbeth, N. J., three minutes from depot, with or without furniture; for sale at a bargain; rare chance for a genty home cheap. S. DINGEE & CO., No. 62 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME residence; twelve rooms; also one of ten rooms; price $6,500; also one of eight rooms; price very low and terms easy; location high and healthy. E. B. SMALL, No. 189 Pearl-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—A handsome house, finished in the best manner, mostly by the day, with carriage-house and stable to match; price $11,000; $6,000 on Mortgage. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 18 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE new house, on Grove-st., East Orange; all the modern improvements. Address J. E. HEDDEN, Box No. 4,488 New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—OFFICE OF HAMILTON & WALLIS, opposite principal depot will be open for the rental of real estate on the 23d inst., (WEDNESDAY,) Washington's Birthday.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—J. B. & W. CORNELL,
LATE
J. B. & W. CORNELL,
(Plain and Ornamental Iron Works,)

having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre-st. with their extensive works on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., now offer

TO LEASE

THEIR SUBSTANTIAL IRON BUILDING, with the exception of the office and ware-room) on Centre-st., together with lots on Elm and Walker sts. Apply at the office, No. 141 Centre-st., of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
SAILS EVERY SATURDAY and SECOND WEDNESDAY, from pier foot of Cedar-st., North River, for Glasgow, calling at Londonderry, Belfast and Moville (Lough Foyle) to land passengers for Ireland.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN.....$80 | STEERAGE.....$30
Intermediate.....$40 | Excursion.....$65
Steerage passengers provided with bedding, knives, forks, spoons, tin cups, &c.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX AND QUEENSTOWN HARBOR.
Algeria, Wed., Feb. 22 | Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Celtic, Thursday, Feb. 23 | China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1 | Russia, Thursday, Mar. 16
Africa, Thursday, Mar. 2 | Algeria, Wed., Mar. 22
Asia, Wednesday, Mar. 8 | Celtic, Thursday, Mar. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8 | Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 23
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, carrying Steerage Passengers only, $60 gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80 gold; Return Tickets, $145 gold.
Second Cabin, $60 gold; Return Tickets, $110 gold.
Steerage, $30 currency.
Through bills of lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch their first-class Steamships from pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, every WEDNESDAY.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Mar. 1, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard.....March 4, at 2 P. M.
ARIZONA, Capt. Smith.....March 8, at 8 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forbis.....March 15, at 7 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Finch.....March 22, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green.....March 29, at 11 A. M.
Carry passengers, Cabin, $80 currency; Steerage, $30 currency. Offices, No. 29 Broadway, 1st floor.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand, at the Banks throughout Great Britain and Ireland.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX AND QUEENSTOWN HARBOR.
Algeria, Wed., Feb. 22 | Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Celtic, Thursday, Feb. 23 | China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1 | Russia, Thursday, Mar. 16
Africa, Thursday, Mar. 2 | Algeria, Wed., Mar. 22
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Through bills of lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch their first-class Steamships from pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, every WEDNESDAY.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Mar. 1, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard.....March 4, at 2 P. M.
ARIZONA, Capt. Smith.....March 8, at 8 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forbis.....March 15, at 7 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Finch.....March 22, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green.....March 29, at 11 A. M.
Carry passengers, Cabin, $80 currency; Steerage, $30 currency. Offices, No. 29 Broadway, 1st floor.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand, at the Banks throughout Great Britain and Ireland.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVRE—(DIRECT),
FROM PIER FOOT OF CANAL-ST., NORTH RIVER.
The Steamer of SATURDAY, Feb. 25, will be followed by those of SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 50 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN OR LONDONDERRY:
First Cabin $80 and $90, according to location.
Cabin accommodations limited to 100 and 12 months notice.
Steerage passage, $30. Children, $15.
Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $30.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand, at the lowest current rates.
Apply at the Company's office to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, from Pier No. 45 North River.
ENGLAND, Wednesday, Saturday, Feb. 22, at 2 A. M.
HELVETIA, Genin, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, Andrews, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Le Conte, Saturday, Mar. 18, at 2 P. M.
Rates, currency: Cabin, $70 and $80; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $31 currency.
For freight or passage apply on the Company's pier, No. 45 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
FRESIER, DAUBE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
LAFAYETTE, BOUDAIN, SATURDAY, March —.
NOTE.—The Parisian will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through tickets, New-York to San Francisco:
1st class.....$135 to $170 | Steerage.....$60.
Tours tickets include boarding, board and all necessaries on leaving the location of berth.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
(When these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.)
Only hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. All over that amount charged for.
MARCH 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. Corbin, connects with MONTANA, Capt. Cavalli.
Departures of each every month will touch at San Juan (Guatemala) and Acapulco.
MARCH 20, CITY OF PEKIN, Capt. Francis Ames, connects with steamer for China and Japan.
All freights for San Francisco will go East, and intermediate freights to Key West, March 4, Pacific, March 20, Freight for China and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, March 2 only. All the vessels forming adjutted ships' yards in sailing; inland charges, and will further notice. For freight, apply on the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 25th of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. H. L. Theriesaugh, Feb. 25.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. C. R. Slocum, March 25.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. —, April 25.
These splendid steamers have unequalled speed, and sail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, touching at Barbadoes. For engagement of freight or passage apply to
WM. P. HARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EMMIGRANT, Capt. G. W. Palmer, (via Nassau), Feb. 25
MORGAN, Capt. Jas. Cannon.....March 4
COLUMBIA, Capt. H. Arey.....March 11
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. Palmer, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 4 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, MEXICAN AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M.; direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Feb. 25
CITY OF MERIDA, Dodge.....Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Thompson, Wednesday, Mar. 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM SHIP
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 21,
From Pier No. 37 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 81 and 83 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallon, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 69 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. P. HARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 69 Wall-st.

Insurance by the Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Especial attention given to the forwarding of merchandise, baggage and specie.
Through bills of lading in connection with the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad.
Through bills of lading and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, to all points in the South and South-West.
C. D. OWEN, } AGENTS,
Agent A. & G. S. R. R. } SAVANNAH, GA.
Agent C. R. R. }
No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
FOR NORFOLK AND THE SOUTH.
The steamer of this line will leave Pier No. 1 E. R. foot of Wall-st., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M.
Taking freight for all points in the James River and Tributaries, Roanoke, Albemarle Sound and Currituck. Steamer leaves every Saturday at 4 P. M. on arrival of R. R. trains. Freight received and forwarded to all points South.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY, Agent,
No. 22 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR TRAVELLERS.
Persons intending to visit the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of superior, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveller from all difficulty of every kind. Through tickets to all parts, examination and conveyance of luggage, in connection with the best accommodations, at moderate charges. Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Money Orders, the safest means to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.,
offer for sale the Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, principal and interest payable in Gold, free of Government tax; interest, coupons on semi-annual, payable in Jersey-city and Jolly, in New-York. These Bonds are secured by a first Mortgage on the road, and by a Mortgage for a LAND GRANT of ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES
of the best Lumber Lands of Michigan. These Lands are worth more than the amount of the bonds. The bonds are free from taxation, and the interest and principal are guaranteed by the
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
AND
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
The road extends northerly from Fort Wayne, Indiana. More than 200 miles are completed and in operation.
Large subscriptions of these bonds have been taken by careful investors, and the most rigid investigation is invited.
Price 92 1-2 per cent. and accrued interest, currency.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS, 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 2 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 Nassau-st.
CORNER of CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Gold, Bonds, Stocks and Loans.
COLLECTIONS MANAGED on CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA.
NO. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travellers, exchange and telegraphic transfers of money.
Freight and packages to any part of EUROPE at low rates.
Special attention given to the shipment of GOODS IN BOND, to all parts of the interior by the Pacific Roads, and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HENRY BRUCKMAN, President.
M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.
UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 23 UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.
At an election of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:
HENRY BRUCKMAN, | J. A. MONHEIMER,
JOHN H. HUNTING, | H. BERGMANN,
T. B. READ, | GRATZ MAYER,
P. M. BIRDY, | THEO. ROSS,
J. A. MILLER, | SAMUEL SHIPMAN,
R. H. BIRDY, | A. A. SANDERS.
JOHN B. CECIL, Jr.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, HENRY BRUCKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING HOUSE
OF BERLAZ, ART & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W.
LONDON.

J. M. WEITH, } GEO. ALEXR.
J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
DEALERS IN
SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.
Will pay the highest market rates for Mississippi Central 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Memphis and Charleston 1st Mortgage Bonds, New-Orleans and Jackson 1st Mortgage Bonds, Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds, Mobile and Ohio Interest Bonds, Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds, and past-due Coupons.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.
Our house having remained in Paris during the siege, and communication being now reopened, we are prepared to issue drafts on Paris at sight or many days, payable in gold.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
$50,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1865, made to the undersigned as Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 67 Wall-street, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, or thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.
W. S. GILMAN, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

5 PER CENT. INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgages at the rate of $11,200 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 87½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SHARE BUILDING, BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which officers for the ensuing year will be elected.
The transfer books will be closed ten days previous.
OLIVER AMES,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

$100,000 TO PUT IN SMALL
Lots of $1,000 each, in Flats, in front and short rear, on improved property in the City of New-York. CHAS. G. ROBINSON, Attorney at Law, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED.
READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.
ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.,
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, who shall serve for the term of three years, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., the polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. FARNUM, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order.
E. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB B. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 54 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND MORTgage in sums from $2,000 to $50,000, on New-York City property. Apply at JOHN BOLTE, Jr.'s Office, No. 2 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company has been declared on the Preferred and Common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company in this City, on and after the 15th day of March next to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for business on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 42 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Trustees of this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN E. DEVLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW,
Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 126 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each YEAR, on SIX THIRTY days or SIMPLE INTEREST, at SEVEN PER CENT., allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND without interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-st. and West 14th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month on ONE DOLLAR, INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,070,243 82.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45; surplus, $168,517 01.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations in private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, 0., Box No. 104 Times Office.

TO LET, SUBLET—TWO OR three rooms, or parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; unfurnished or furnished. No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, large fourth-floor room, for two; references exchanged. Apply at No. 55 West 32d-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATly-furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. No. 71 Lexington-av., corner 26th-st.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 25 West 19th-st. References required.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A THIRD-STORY hall room, nicely furnished, to let with board to a gentleman; references exchanged.

NO. 40 EAST 21ST-ST.—A HANDSOMEly furnished front room on second floor, with or without board; location unsurpassed.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $3 per week. No. 316 East 10th-st.

NO. 43 WEST 22D-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, with board. Dinner at 6.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.
8:30 A. M. Chicago express, drawing-room cars as far as Albany.
10:00 A. M. Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M. Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M. Mail and express, drawing-room cars attached.
5:00 P. M. First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Windsor, Syracuse and Cleveland. (Daily.)
8:00 P. M. Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. S. Railroads, St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:30 P. M. Night express, stopping at way stations. 7:00 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. Poughkeepsie trains.
4:00 A. M., 6:35 and 9:40 P. M. Peekskill trains.
3:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:30, 5:10, 6:30 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M. Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
Feb. 9, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. From foot of Catharine-slip at 11 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c., the fast steamer Perry will leave for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THERE IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. MORGAN, of New-York, in the County of New-York, State of New-York, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of his property, by the laws of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 351 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Jas. Henry Wilder, Alien, Register, on the 3d day of March, A. D., 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB MAYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob Mayer, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock M., at the office of John Hinch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 46 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1871.
HENRY S. CUMMINGS,
No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH LOW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Low, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of March, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Josiah T. Walcott, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 20th day of February, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. BROOKWAY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William E. Brookway, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1871.
J. M. GUITEAU, } Assignees.
JOHN BORDON, }

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BIRD & ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, David Phillips, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Millard Adams Manufacturing Company of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, by the, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of Welch, Holm & Clark, by Hon. S. Blatchford, Judge of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of February, 1871.
DAVID PHILLIPS, Assignee.
No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. VERNAM, bankrupt.—Before Hon. Samuel T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John R. Vernam, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1871.
HENRY A. COMMINGS,
No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH LOW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Low, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of March, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Josiah T. Walcott, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 20th day of February, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BROCKWAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Josiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Brockway, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1871.
J. M. GUITEAU, } Assignees.
JOHN BORDON, }

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BROCKWAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Josiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Brockway, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1871.
J. M. GUITEAU, } Assignees.
JOHN BORDON, }

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. VERNAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Josiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John R. Vernam, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1871.
HENRY A. COMMINGS,
No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. VERNAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Josiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

Sixth Lecture in the Course on Natural Theology and Apologetics by Rev. Dr. McCosh.

Rev. JAMES McCOSH, D. D., LL.D., President of Princeton College, delivered the sixth of his series of lectures on Natural Theology and Apologetics, at Association Hall last evening, before a large and increasing audience. In these lectures, he remarked, he had kept before him the knowledge that he was addressing young men thrown into the current of the times, who look from time to time into the literary organ of the day, and who will be called to take their positions in the political and social world. To this end it would be necessary to consider the teachings and conditions of opinion in America, more particularly in Boston, which had exercised such an influence on the literature and theology of the country. In this connection he referred to the systems of rationalism inaugurated by CHANNING and THEODORE PARKER, who received their inspiration from the writers of CARLYLE and COLERIDGE, that finally developed themselves into the brilliant genius of EMERSON, which dazzled the youthful mind with its power and beauty, and seemed to be the dawning of a new and more enlightened Christian era. In contradistinction to these systems had arisen the so-called an irrational philosophy. But whence comes a religious belief? Was it from science? Yet its own grand admission discovered nothing to throw light on the question in which we stood to God and the conditions of the soul after death. One of their most distinguished members, in reference to immortality admitted that "from the future and not from the past we find the light to conduct us." Science could not mold for us the future, but it could be discovered. The same authority asserted that science could not establish the alleged resurrection of Jesus by other proof than that found in certain moral laws, in the laws of virtue and conscience, and that the foundation of Christianity might from wrong. In the meantime, there were aware that the school that could generate man out of star-dust could develop these ideas by a natural law out of chaos and impression. The arguments against it, he maintained, could be answered as those against the argument of design. Evidence of probability and faith made to some vague faith and some vague feelings and, as a consequence of a want of a foundation for their belief, they were in a condition of unrest and discontent. The pious men in the party of progress were becoming alarmed at the results manifested in the minds of their children under this teaching, and in the meantime the party was gliding down the slope. It were beautiful papers, and noble thoughts, and elevated sentiments—which he admired in the pages of magazines, but there was no earnest cry of the soul after God. They would relieve the dullness of the Sabbath by listening to fine sentiments and ingenious speculations, more pleasing than the threadbare subjects of sin and salvation. Yet already the effect of Christian truth was becoming apparent, and the end of the school was a question of speculative philosophy. But whence came the subject of Positivism, as announced by Messrs. COMTE, MILL and HERBERT SPENCER, asserting in opposition to their doctrines that their propositions would not satisfy the soul, and would ultimately lead to the destruction of the very purposes they strive to accomplish? He closed by saying that the only thing for young men but to chose between Christianity and materialism, for there was no compromise, and unless they drew back they would find that below this depth there was the greater depth still of materialism, which he would discuss in the next lecture.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

A New Discovery in Relation to the Tariff of 1870.

The importers of liquors and wines, prominent among whom are F. W. ENGS & Co., are endeavoring to have a provision of the tariff of 1870, relating to their business, modified or abrogated on constitutional grounds. To this end they have employed counsel, and if they fail in get a favorable decision from the Secretary of the Treasury, will carry the matter into the Courts. A paragraph in section 21 of the late tariff provides, as follows: "On wines of all kinds imported in bottles, not otherwise herein provided for, the same rate per gallon as wines imported in casks; but all bottles containing one quart, or less than one quart, and more than one pint, shall be held to contain one quart, and all bottles containing one pint or less than one half pint, shall be held to contain one half pint, and pay in addition the same rate per pint." The importers claim that this claim is unconstitutional, because it compels them to pay duties on goods which are not imported. They have to pay—as will be seen by the italicized portions of the above paragraph—duty on twelve quarts of wine, or three gallons, when the actual contents of each case of one dozen "quart" bottles is only two gallons and a quarter. These wines are of cheap quality, it is true; but when large quantities are imported, the difference becomes an item in the revenue. The matter is well worthy their attention. The latter part of the section referred to in the paragraph above quoted is as follows: "On wines containing not more than twenty-two per centum of alcohol, and valued at not exceeding forty cents per gallon, twenty-five cents per gallon; valued at more than forty cents, and not over $1 per gallon, sixty cents per gallon; valued at over $1 per gallon, $2 per gallon—and in addition thereto twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

The Custom-house will be closed on Wednesday, except between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., for the reception and clearance of vessels. The Investigating Committee left for Washington on Sunday night to attend the Carnival, and will not return until the last of the present week.

Ball of the Palette Association.

The second anniversary of "The Palette," an association of native and foreign artists and literary men, was held at the Allemania Rooms, in Sixteenth-street, last evening. The saloons were decorated with paintings executed by members of the Association, illustrative of the arts, trades, commerce, &c., as follows: "Trade and Commerce," by H. BALLING; "The Arts," by THEODORE WURM; "Troppers, or Early Settlers," by VICTOR HEHLIG; "Indians," by VICTOR HEHLIG; "Log Cabin," by ROBERTSON; "School-master," by J. H. BEARD; "Agriculture," by GERSTLARD; "Science," by TOM GAYLORD. "Three Years Later," by HEHLIG. "The Wilderness," by M. EGLAU; and "Civilization," by T. SCHULTZ, the latter picture giving a view of Broadway, showing the Park Bank, new Post-office, City Hall, Printing-house-square, TIMES Office, &c.

Allegorical representations of music, painting, sculpture, poetry, comedy, dancing, architecture, photography, and science, executed by Messrs. BALLING, ROBERTSON, LUMLEY, and WURM were also on the walls.

The rooms were crowded at an early hour, and the fine band provided for the occasion poured forth inspiriting strains while a promenade was indulged in, dancing, chatting, &c. About 9 o'clock the President of the Association mounted the rostrum and made a brief and telling speech, referring to the progress of the Association, and expressing unlimited confidence in its future. A bushel of choice apples, the composition of Mr. GIDEON ELIAS, followed, and was highly relished. Some finely-arranged tableaux elegantly were then exhibited, after which there was a promenade concert. At midnight the guests sat down to supper, and the evening was wound up with a ball. Altogether the entertainment was a most enjoyable one, and reflected great credit on its promoters, and on the Committee of Arrangements.

Brutal Assault and Robbery.

EDWARD HOTT, of No. 250 West Fourteenth-street, a member of a gang of ruffians infesting the Twenty-first Ward, was charged yesterday, at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, District-Attorney SULLIVAN acting for the people, with brutally maltreating a person named W. L. CHRISTENSEN. It appears that CHRISTENSEN called at the saloon No. 402 Sixth-avenue, on Saturday night, and was accosted by HOTT and several of his gang, who matched his watch, and, on his refusal to release it, knocked him down, kicked him badly about the face, head and body, stamped on him and severed their heels into his chest. The ruffians then robbed him of his watch, purse and a diamond ring worth $60. The gang was too powerful for the proprietor of the saloon to interfere. Several of the employes testified to the violent and inhuman manner in which the complainant had been assaulted. HOTT related a very improbable story about the watch having been taken by another person, whom he persuaded to return it through him. The jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of petty larceny from the person, and HOTT was sentenced to three years and six months in the Penitentiary, at hard labor.

Police Trials.

Thirty-three patrolmen were arraigned before the Police Commissioners, Mr. SMITH presiding, yesterday morning, for breaches of discipline, but the only flagrant case was that of GEORGE W. SALADA, Fifteenth Precinct, who was found by Roundsman SOLOMAN, sitting on a stoop, when he should have been on patrol, and so fast asleep that his shield was taken from his breast without awakening him. His excuse was that he had been on extra duty the previous evening, at STEWART'S store, and being greatly fatigued and drowsy, when he inadvertently fell asleep. But it appeared that although only five months on the force, he had had three complaints against him, and Commissioner SMITH marked him for dismissal from the Department.

During the night of the 8th inst., the store of JULIUS SHIELDS, No. 240 East Seventh-street, was entered by burglars, who disfigured the door, thus showing that great violence had been used, and carried away eight fishing and bass rods, all valued at $126. Officers WALSHAM and FLANAGAN, of the Eleventh Precinct, who covered the post alternately during the night of the burglary, were arraigned for neglect of duty and their cases were referred to the Board.

THE EAST RIVER NUISANCE.

Desperate Struggle to Retain the Present Dumping-Grounds for Manure—Hearing Before the Sanitary Committee.

The struggle for the retention of the East River manure dumping-grounds at Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, was continued yesterday before the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health—Dr. CROCHERON, Dr. S. SMITH and Mayor GUNN—in a hearing granted to the contractors, KANE and RYAN.

The various papers presented to the Board of Health at the last session having been read, the Chairman, Dr. CROCHERON, intimated that the Committee was ready to hear further statements. The counsel for the contractors, Mr. H. L. TOWNSEND, then read an additional statement from residents and property-owners in the vicinity, to the effect that these manure grounds do not create a nuisance in the neighborhood. Counsel then went on to say that it was not claimed that these grounds were not in some sense objectionable, just as many other occupations which are carried on in the City are nuisances. But he claimed that these 300,000 loads of manure annually produced must be removed from the places where produced, and he asserted that there was no conveyance for it. Hence, if these, for the temporary accumulation, it was utterly impracticable to remove the manure as fast as produced, and it was argued that it could not be deposited in any of the adjacent villages or towns because of the opposition of the inhabitants. It could not be removed in cars for the reason that the demand for it is variable, and it must be placed where buyers can get it when desired. The allegation that the dumping-grounds produce disease was answered by counsel's calling attention to the 200 men in the room who were constantly working there, and all of whom were robust specimens of health—every evidence that the fact, but they also evoked a most sickening odor.) Counsel concluded without making definite promise of a reform in the management of the grounds in case the permit to use them was continued. Although it was said that the contractors were willing to do anything the Board of Health might direct, provided they were permitted to use the grounds.

ADOLPH LEVINGER, Esq., who appeared to support the remonstrance against the continuance of the nuisance, signed by 300 residents of the vicinity, said that being a member of the Assembly in 1866, which passed the law creating the Board of Health was passed, he was one of the few members from the City who voted for it, which he did because he knew there were numerous nuisances in the City which had to be suppressed, to make many quarters of the Metropolis habitable, and it was surprising that after five years each a nuisance as the dumping-grounds yet remains. He then went on to examine the counter petition of property-owners, who state they have suffered no inconvenience from these manure heaps, and showed that the signatures, which were few, were of men who did not themselves live or own valuable property in the neighborhood. He examined most of the names attached, and gave the residence and interest of each in the question involved. He then proposed, as to the point of the healthfulness of this nuisance, as a test, that twenty loads of the manure should be dropped in front of the door or seat of the gentleman managing, during the retention of the permit, and see how long it would be before they would demand that the Board of Health should remove the stuff, as fatal to comfort and dangerous to life and health. As to the question what should be done with this manure, it was clear with which the complainants had no concern. Their interest was solely in its removal by the Board from their midst. Counsel claimed that it was the duty of the Board to remove it entirely from the City, as there is no place where it can be deposited without becoming a public nuisance.

Dr. CROCHERON requested that the Committee would report at an early day, and both sides having offered to support their allegations by affidavits, the large crowd of manure suppliers, brought for ward at such an expense to the nostrils of the Committee to support the claim of the contractors, slowly dispersed, scattering foul odors through the marble palace provided for the comfort and dignity of the Police and Health Departments.

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Board of Health held on the 8th inst., the permit to use the dumping-grounds now occupied, was revoked on the petition of the 300 householders, but at the next meeting the contractors and manure interest generally, headed by a strong effort through Commissioner MULLALY, to secure a renewal of the permit, and succeeded in obtaining its extension until the 1st of March. The Sanitary Committee being directed to meantime make full examination and report, led to the extraordinary scene of yesterday.

The New Board of Inspectors for the Navy—The California Delayed for Lack of Coal—The Coal Contractors Defaulting—The Narragansett Ordered to San Francisco.

In consequence of the change in the character of the Board of Inspectors, the inspection of the United States frigate *California*, Capt. J. M. B. CLITZ, did not take place yesterday. By a new regulation of the Navy Department a permanent Board of Inspectors has been constituted, whose duty it is to inspect every man-of-war before its leaving port and on its return from a foreign cruise. This will give uniformity in the inspection of vessels, and will, doubtless, add greatly to the efficiency of the service. The Board will naturally be obliged to travel from navy-yard to navy-yard, as necessity requires. The following named officers have been detailed to constitute the Board: Commodore WILLIAM E. LE ROY, Commander HARL ENGLISH and Commander W. E. F. LEWIS, all experienced and able officers of the line. The question of the *California* will take place today or to-morrow. There is a possibility of delay in the sailing of the ship, in consequence of the failure of the coal contractors to deliver the coal demanded by the Bureau of Equipment and Supplies. The increase in cost of coal, caused by the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, has probably deterred the contractors from purchasing coal, which can only now be done at a loss to them. The Department will be obliged to buy in open market.

The sloop-of-war *Narragansett*, Commander MAGRUDER, received her sailing orders. She is to join the Pacific squadron, supporting at San Francisco, to Rear Admiral WINSLOW, for further orders. She will make the voyage under sail alone.

Terrible Blasting Accident—Two Men Killed.

Another accident occurred last evening in the blasting operations now being extensively carried on in the upper part of the City, and this time with fatal results, as two men were instantly killed. A large number of men have been working in opening the new Boulevard, under Geo. TRAUT, one of the contractors, and have been recently engaged in blasting out the rocks at Ninety-seventh and Ninety-first-street. About 5½ o'clock last evening, a charge having failed to be ignited by the fuse, John CONNOLLY, who lived in Eighty-fifth street, near Fourth-avenue, and JOHN CROWLEY, who lived in Ninety-fifth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, went forward to clear the hole, and were using iron rods to ram down the sand which covered the powder after having filled the hole with powder. The friction of the rods against the rocks ignited the charge, which suddenly exploded, throwing fragments of the rock in every direction, tearing CROWLEY almost into atoms. Fragments and crushing the head of SCANLON. The latter was alive when picked up, and up to a late hour last night was still breathing, but without any hope of surviving more than a few hours. The remains of the other unfortunate man were taken in charge by the Police, and an inquest will be held by the Coroner, when the sad affair will be thoroughly investigated.

Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association, held last evening at LEBANON HALL, Abingdon-square, was well attended. After the transaction of the routine business, Mr. RITTERBAND suggested that a set of resolutions be adopted congratulating the General Committee upon its choice of Hon. HORACE GREELEY as Chairman, the harmony shown in its councils, and the bright future in store for the party in this City and State. These resolutions, not yet drawn up, and thus orally stated, were unanimously adopted. Mr. COSTA then moved that, according to the suggestion made by Mr. GREELEY in his late communication to the State General Committee, a special committee be appointed to revise the Association roll. It was so ordered, and the meeting adjourned.

Personal.

Hon. Horace A. Nelson, Secretary of State, Ex-Congressman T. D. Davis, of Syracuse, Hon. Hamilton Harris, of Albany, and J. B. Gale, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. W. B. Tibbetts, of Troy, Gen. G. J. Stannard, of Vermont, and Lieut.-Commander Batchelder, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House. Commodore J. R. Astrup, of the United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel. Pay-master D. B. Bastian, of the United States Navy, and R. G. Lawson, of London, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Samuel Priest, of Albany, Hon. George H. Sanford, of Angola, Hon. W. H. Hibberd, of Philadelphia, and Edward Orr, of Detroit, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Commander Bubier, of the United States Navy, Hon. Samuel Merrill, of Iowa, Rev. H. A. Schaeffer, of Constantinople, and J. O. Smith, of Rowe Jersey, are at the Astor House. Hon. Thomas W. Wilson, of Philadelphia, Col. J. M. Loomis, of Little Rock, and Henry Sanford, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ANOTHER BOND CASE.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler—How He Obtained $10,000 Worth of Bonds—The Accused Remanded for Examination.

A fortnight ago, Mr. FREDERICK A. SOULE, a guest at the Grand Central Hotel, appeared before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Court, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of MOSES W. HAWKS, whom he accused of false pretenses. The warrant was granted, and Officer DARKE yesterday succeeded in arresting HAWKS, and brought him before the Magistrate.

It appears from the statements of Mr. SOULE that about two months ago he was visited by HAWKS at the hotel, whom the latter represented himself as in the beverage business, and said he could arrange for a mortgage on some lands on the Lake Shore and South-western Railroad, which were held by Mr. SOULE. As the complainant was desirous of placing money on his bonds by mortgage, he "fell in with" HAWKS, and decided to deliver to him ten $1,000 bonds of the before-mentioned railroad. HAWKS agreed to either effect the desired loan or return the bonds in two days. He, however, failed to make his appearance for two weeks, when he did call on Mr. SOULE, he handed him back four of the bonds, stating that he had been disappointed in his negotiations, and would meet SOULE in Pine-street the next day, and surrender the remaining six bonds. As Mr. SOULE failed to keep the appointment, he went on a search for HAWKS, and found him at the Grand Central Hotel, where he was arrested on a charge of swindling, by obtaining the ten bonds under false pretenses, and grand larceny in retaining six of the bonds so obtained.

During his search for HAWKS, Officer DARKE ascertained that the accused had applied to Mr. BENJAMIN VAN VELZER, a Broad-street banker, who was involved in the Scranton City bonds case last week), for a loan, and obtained $100 on two of the bonds belonging to Mr. SOULE. These two bonds were recovered from VAN PELT, who seems unfortunate in his investments. HAWKS had also given Mr. DAVIS, of the Grand Central Hotel, another of the bonds, as security for a debt, but the officer also secured that bond, and a third was found in the possession of the prisoner. There yet remains two of the bonds to be accounted for.

Justice HOGAN decided to hold HAWKS for examination to-day (Tuesday), and remanded him for that purpose. Some interesting developments are anticipated in the case.

THE NIOBE OF NATIONS.

Aid for France from Newark—Meeting Last Night—Addresses.

A rather shinly attended meeting was held at the Library Hall, in Newark, last night, to devise means to raise funds in aid of suffering France. Mayor RICORD was elected Chairman of the meeting, and stated its object. CHARLES CORTOIS was elected Secretary. A committee of ten was appointed, who were authorized to appoint a sub-committee to solicit funds and take any other necessary steps in the cause. The committee of ten is also authorized to memorialize the clergy of the City and State, that a collection for the cause be taken up in all the churches on the second Sabbath in March. In seconding the motion for the Committee, Gen. RUNYON made a short and telling speech, reminding the audience of the friendship shown our country by France, in the hour of our nation's peril.

Mr. CORTLAND PARKER then addressed the meeting. He referred to his recent visit to France, and drew a sad picture of the famine, where all was six months ago, beauty and plenty. He expressed the opinion that France would rise from her ashes, and prosper as before, but soon would become an educated Republican Government.

Father DOANE next addressed the meeting. He commenced by repeating DEAN SWIFT'S charity text and sermon: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord. If you like the text, quarrel down with the dust." He asserted that if Germany was suffering we should be here all the same. We came in the name of charity. He alluded to the debt we owe to France for its LAFAYETTE, its money, and its friendship. He proposed that on the offerings to France should be inscribed: "From the children of WASHINGTON to the countrymen of LAFAYETTE."

Rev. Dr. TUTTLE next addressed the meeting. He spoke touchingly of the need for sympathy in which France now stands. France has not uttered a word. She stands in her fallen pride speechless. She asks nothing. It is our common humanity and love for men which prompts the free-will offering.

Senator FRELINGHUYSEN next addressed the meeting. He said: This is no time to discuss the origin of the war. We know it had its origin in the recklessness of life and peace exhibited by NAPOLEON. God grant that, a few years hence, France may be more like America. I hope that France may be allowed to support not an Empire, or a standing army. There is grandeur in the offerings which are about being offered to France. This country cannot afford to let this opportunity pass, without doing something for a nation which has done so much for us.

Rev. Mr. MCILVAINE then addressed the meeting in a few well-timed remarks.

The Committee of ten were called to meet in the rooms of the Board of Trade on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting then adjourned.

Relief for the French.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the suffering population of France, acknowledges receipt of the following additional subscriptions to Feb. 15:

Lord & Taylor, $200; Ball, Black & Co., $100; Henry P. Cooper, $100; George Keyes, $100; Leavitt, Gould & Co., $100; Jos. H. Pinabott, $100; Strange & Bro., $100; S. A. Martine & Co., $100; E. V. Welton & Co., $100; Holberg & Guldian, $100; H. Wood, Sons & Co., $50; Rev. Dr. Jarvis, $25; A. Willard, $25; Cassidy & Co., $25; Jno. A. McGaw, $25; H. H. Dennistom, Blooming Grove, N. Y., $20; John Nichols, Blooming Grove, N. Y., $20; Presbyterian Church, Hammond, N. Y., $6. Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $71,166; by Produce Exchange Committee, $11,015. Grand total, $82,210 00.

Queens County Road Convention—Proposed Legislation.

Yesterday afternoon a convention of delegates from the different towns of Queens County assembled at Hewbit's Hotel, Hempstead, for the purpose of considering the present road laws and their application to Queens County. The following persons were appointed a Committee to prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature: Oliver Crooke, Newtown; Silas Titus, Flushing; D. Duryea, Jamaica; J. B. Parsell, Oyster Bay; J. B. Cooper, Hempstead; Stephen Tabor, North Hempstead.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this Convention fully realizes the importance of good roads.

Resolved, That the present Road laws are a mass of confused and scattered enactments, so contradictory as to confuse not only road officers, but the best legal minds.

Resolved, That the important duty of road making and repairing is too much neglected.

Resolved, That the most effective way of maintaining good roads is by the imposition of a general tax, and the construction of the same by skilful road builders.

Resolved, That this Convention urge the friends of road improvements to hold frequent meetings, organize societies, and employ counsel to aid in amending the Road laws.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered the Press of this county and New-York for so ably advocating the improvement of our road system.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

New-York Produce Exchange—Revision of the By-Laws.

At a meeting of the Produce Exchange, yesterday, Mr. J. H. REED in the Chair, Mr. ORR moved that a committee of five be appointed by the President for the purpose of nominating a committee of twenty-five members whose duty it shall be to revise the present By-laws, and submit the amended ones at a future meeting of the members of the Exchange, and that the President be one of the twenty-five. Mr. ORR's motion was carried unanimously. The President appointed the following gentlemen: A. E. Orr, W. W. Wickes, Alfred Hoyt, J. P. Herrick, and Thomas Parry. The meeting then adjourned.

The Will of the Late Abel Minard.

The will of the late ABEL MINARD, of Morristown, which has just been filed in the Surrogate's office in that place, names as executors his son, DAYTON A. MINARD, Gov. RANDOLPH, and Messrs. MORTIMER M. SOUTHWORTH and LEVI F. BOWER, of Lockport, N. Y. Five hundred dollars each are bequeathed to the First and Second Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, St. Peter's, Redeemer, and Baptist Churches of Morristown, and the same to each of six specified churches in Lockport, N. Y. To Rev. M. E. ELLISON $500. One-fifth part of the residue of his estate he wills to the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, to be employed as a permanent fund in aiding indigent young men to obtain a ministerial education, no assistant to receive more than $150 a year, and for not more than five years. To the Orphans' Home, at Morristown, another equal fifth part is bequeathed, and one-tenth part for the benefits of widows and orphans of the deceased ministers of the Genesee Annual Conference, New-York. The other half of this residue of his estate is to be equally divided between his three children. His entire property will be valued over $60,000. The foregoing bequests he leaves to his children.

BASE-BALL.

The Championship for 1871—The Leading Contestants.

Never in the annals of the national game have the prospects of a coming season been discussed as so early a period of the year as at present. Almost as much interest is being manifested in the preliminary arrangements for the coming campaign of 1871, made by the leading clubs of the country, as if it were May instead of February. Most of the strong professional organizations have engaged the players of their nine already, those that have completed their lists including the Mutual Club, of this City; the Athletics, of Philadelphia; the Olympics, of Washington; the White Stockings, of Chicago; the new Boston Club; the Forest City, of Cleveland, and the Haymakers, of Troy. The Forest City, of Rockford, have recently held a meeting, and they will organize a strong nine again at once. The Eckfords, too, have collected a fine team of players together, with MARTIN as their pitcher, and do not propose to take a permanent share in the battle of the approaching campaign. The Indianapolis club have abandoned their project of forming a professional nine, and they will confine themselves to amateur playing. The Cincinnati Club will, therefore, do likewise. The old Atlantics are in a quandary at present, but by May time they, too, will have got together a strong nine. Their prominent players have been distributed as follows: HALPIN and FISHER, pitching and catching for the Mutuals; KETTLEIN to Chicago, and ECKE to the Haymakers, of Troy; leaving CHAPMAN, HALL and MCDONALD to form the nucleus of a new nine. They hope to be able to secure CUMMINGS as their pitcher, in which case they feel readily obtain a fine supporting field for him. The Union Club, of Morrisania, will not take the field this season, they having allowed PABOR to go to Cleveland and BIRDSALL to Boston. With material from the Rose Hill Club, of Fordham, and with some of their old players who are left, however, they could readily raise a nine strong enough to have some good games at Fordham. We have heard nothing of late in regard to the nine JIM FISK was to have organized. The Erie Club, of which he is President, have none but amateurs with them at present. If the festive and Truthful JAMES" desires to organize a new nine, however, he will have to hurry up before all the best material has been taken out of the professional market. It will be seen from the above list of contestants that New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Brooklyn, Troy, Cleveland, Chicago and Rockford will each send nines into the field to represent them in the coming contests for the championship of the United States for 1871. As regards the championship of 1870 we notice that the *Clipper*—the principal base-ball authority—claims that no club can be justly regarded as the champion club of 1870, though the Mutuals fly the nominal whip-pennant—whether they do so—and the Chicago Clubs claim to fly a whip-pennant. The fact is, there can be no proper champion club in the absence of any fixed rules governing that class of contests. The old National Association never recognized such contests, and assuredly the new amateur National Association will not. There was no doubt the 56 which club bore off the palm of championship in 1869, none disputing the right of the Red Stockings to the title. But in 1870 things were decidedly "mixed up" in regard to the question as to which club bore off the palm. The Cincinnati Club lost the fewest number of games, but they lost two series of double games, one to the Chicago Club and one to the Atlantic. The Chicago Club also lost two series and four other games, but then they off-set their defeats with after victories. The Mutuals lost thirteen games, but they claim to have lost only one "regular" series of games, viz., that with the Cincinnatis. The Atlantics lost ten games and claimed them were two series. The Atlantics lost sixteen games and yet bore off the palm from the Red Stockings. In fact, it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to find out which was the champion club of 1870, and as two clubs claim it—the Mutuals and Chicagos—the best way would be for them to play their first series of games this season for the championship of 1870, and their second for that of 1871.

A marked feature of the coming season will be the strong rivalry which will exist, firstly, between the Mutuals and the Chicago Club, secondly, between the Olympics of Washington and the new Boston Club, these two clubs having divided up the Red Stocking nine between them. Cincinnati bets that HARRY WRIGHT'S party will beat the Washington crowd, and they will go for each other like BERT HARTE'S "Bill ful James" after that Heathen Chinee. The Atlantics, too, if they can get a nine together, will serve their utmost to polish off the Mutuals." The latter will also find the Athletics and Haymakers after them with a lively stick. So the prospect is say for plenty of exciting sport this coming base-ball season, and its advent is therefore looked forward to with great interest.

Methodist Ministers on Themselves and their Official and Unofficial Pros.

The discussion in the Methodist Preachers meeting, yesterday, on official and unofficial papers, was opened by Rev. Dr. CROOKS, of the *Methodist*, unofficial, who gave an interesting historical résumé of the relations of the two classes of papers, and showed that unofficial papers existed in the church before official; that when the *Christian Advocate* was established under BANGS and EMORY, the idea that traveling preachers, by virtue of their office, were to act as agents, was not then conceived. They were not called to become such agents, and the right to be or not to be was admitted. And it was not until 1820 that the official Press of the Church began its war upon the unofficial. Extracts were given from the different dates of the official papers to show that preachers were at liberty to publish or canvass for unofficial papers if they pleased. And in November, 1864, the present editor of the *Advocate* very forcibly asserted this right editorially; but, in 1867, he held different doctrines, as was proved by other citations.

Dr. CURRY, by request, briefly and informally responded. He said Dr. CROOKS's argument had proved the wisdom of the policy of maintaining an official Press, but beyond that it had no force toward the question. It was nothing to show that the unofficial press existed before or side by side with the official. Unofficial Methodism exists before official in all our Western and Southern borders, but it cannot be supposed that the Church would look with complacency upon a preacher who should start a conventicle on the opposite side of the street from where its organized society existed. And the same question will apply to the Press. But the official Press is now so connected with the life of the Church that it is impossible for it to injure the other. The *Christian Advocate* nets a profit of about $60,000 a year, $25,000 of which comes from advertising, and this profit alone pays the expenses of the episcopacy. While there is nothing in the discipline for or in the policy of the Methodist Church against establishing unofficial papers, he appealed to every man's sense of honor whether it was right to thus weaken the finances from which their own debts are paid. And while he favored the largest liberty, he considered preachers bound by honor to their official Church papers.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The German vocal societies in the upper part of the City, under the auspices of the Union Maennerchor, of Bloomingdale, yesterday held a convention to make arrangements for a concert on a grand scale in aid of the German relief fund. The following Societies were represented: Treier Maennerchor, Orpheus, Saengerlists, Liederkranz, of Bloomingdale, Deutscher Maennerchor, Jura Maennerchor, Harlem Maennerchor, Eintracht of Elm Bl. Double Quintet and Germania. A committee of arrangements was formed, and it was decided that the concert shall come off at the National Assembly Rooms on the 4th of March.

A trial was had at the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, in a suit brought by the Government against SIGMUND ULLMANN, for the recovery of a balance of $60 cent duties, alleged to be due on an importation of Dutch metal. The duty was originally assessed on the property as Dutch metal at ten per cent., but was subsequently increased to forty-five per cent., under the act which imposes such an impost on any manufacture of which copper is the chief component. Mr. ULLMANN, the importer, refused to pay the increased rate. A verdict was given in his favor.

F. BRET HARTE, the author of the "Heathen Chinee," arrived in town last night from Syracuse, where he had a pleasant sojourn, and is now stopping at No. 15 Fifth-avenue. He stopped on his way to view the scene of the disaster at New-Hamburg. He will remain in town until the 24th inst., when he leaves for Boston to attend the dinner of the Saturday Club. He will then return to this City, but he has not yet made up his mind whether he will permanently locate in the City, Boston or Chicago. CORTEZ, he says he has "burnt his ships," and will not return to California.

A select audience was present at the Somerville Art Gallery last evening, the occasion being a sale of paintings, contributed by resident and American artists. The following prices were obtained: "A Day in the Woods," A. F. Bellows, $275; "The Weaver," T. W. Perry, $200; "Lake Henderson," E. Van Elten, $200; "The French Coast," T. H. De Haas, $200; "Harvesting," A. D. Shattuck, $225; "Lake Mompremagog," J. B. Bristol, $200; "Chittenango," J. Popo, $125; "Dinner Horn," W. Homer, $60.

Last evening Roundsman FOLK, of the Thirteenth Precinct, found EMMA CONNOLLY, aged fifty years, dead in her room at No. 240 Delancey-street, but could not ascertain any particulars of her death, as her husband lay in the room stupidly drunk, and unable to give any information. It is supposed, however, as there were no marks of violence upon the body, that she died from natural causes. An inquest will be held.

The students of the Evening High School, in Thirteenth-street, met to be presented with rewards for free-hand drawing. One of the ones that received a prize was a lad of fifteen who are to address them next month, with them, Prof. A. D. PARTRIDGE, of Williams College, is to open more than this evening with "The Theory of Protection and its Fallacies," and the subsequent evenings Hon. HORACE GREELEY will tell them what he has known about Protection.

HENRY T. WILLIAMS, a workman employed in the brass foundry of Mr. ADOLF BRUNSWICK, of No. 16 Wooster-street, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, on a charge of breaking into his employer's store, and stealing a quantity of German silver wares. The prisoner admitted the offense, and was held to answer.

On application of counsel of Dr. GWYNNE, a few days ago convicted in the Court of General Sessions of bigamy, Judge BARNARD, yesterday, granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings. The seventh on which it was stated that the writ should issue was the last document did not properly set forth the crime of bigamy.

Commissioner SMITH was unable to proceed, yesterday, with the examination of Capt. PEABODY, and R. S. MAYO and HENRY BRIDGE, mates on the ship *Old Colony*, who are charged with brutal treatment of some of the sailors under their command. On account of the absence of one of the witnesses, the case was adjourned until to-day.

Mlle. OTTAVIE BOUSSON, of No. 660 Broadway, and M. L. CAGNIAC, of No. 29 East Fourteenth-street, have been authorized to receive contributions for the benefit of the ball to take place in Paris on Thursday next in aid of a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans in France.

JAMES BOYD, a Deputy Sheriff of Prolingburgh, Canada, charged before Commissioner SHIELDS with passing counterfeit money, waived an examination yesterday, and was consequently committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Justice HOGAN committed WM. MADDEN, of No. 7 Forsyth-street, for trial yesterday, at the Tombs, for an assault upon JOHN MCDONALD, of No. 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street with a gambler, and cutting his head open.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS lectures this (Tuesday) evening, at the Adelphi Academy, No. 258 Lafayette-avenue, on "Charles Dickens."

BROOKLYN.

The house of Mr. WM. H. SEYMOUR, No. 405 Clermont-avenue, was entered by burglars last night, between the hours of 6 and 9, and was robbed of a diamond pin, two gold watches, and two chains of the same metal, altogether worth about $600. The theft was committed while the family were down in the basement to supper. The detectives are on the track of the thieves.

The case of THEODORE HALLENBECK, charged with passing a check on the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn altered from $20 to $616 50, came up before Justice WALSH yesterday afternoon. The check was given by DICKMAN & Co., of Fulton-street. The prisoner admitted the alteration, but said the check was given to him by another man to get cashed; which man, however, he did not know. The Justice committed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday, before Judge MCCUE, CONRAD DROMMERHEISER, aged twenty, brought action through his guardian for an absolute divorce from his wife MARTHINA DROMMERHEISER. The couple were, it appears, married on the 23d of March, 1868, and the plaintiff alleges infidelity on the part of the defendant. The case is still on.

By the weekly report of the Board of Health, it appears that there were, during the past seven days, 69 cases of contagious disease, 18 of which were small-pox and 20 scarlet fever; 226 burial permits were granted, and 43 marriage reports received.

At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of Mr. P. H. RIDGWAY, No. 247 Raymond-street, was entered by burglars, and robbed of $240 worth of jewelry.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Mr. INGHAM and his son, of Jersey City, were arrested by Detective CARROLL yesterday, charged with atrociously assaulting FREDERICK S. GRAMMAR. When the accused were arraigned before Justice CHAMBERLAIN is transpired that GRAMMAR had wooed and won a fair young daughter of Mr. INGHAM against the will of the latter. About a week since they were clandestinely married, but the young bride returned to her father's home and observed the utmost secrecy as to the affair until last Saturday, when she was induced by GRAMMAR to reveal her marriage to her unpleasantly-surprised parents, after which she left them and repaired to her own home. During Saturday night her father and brother gained admittance to the house and that they went as allayed to GRAMMAR's house, forced the door of their chamber, and atrociously assaulted him, at the same time threatening to make his wife a widow. The castigated bride-groom fled, while his wife was borne away by her father and brother. The accused gave bail in $1,000 each to appear for trial.

Last Friday a young mulatto woman of agreeable appearance, aged about twenty-three years, was conveyed to the Elizabeth Almshouse from her residence, corner of Central Railway and Jefferson avenues, while suffering from small-pox. She gave her name as ELIZABETH CASTON, and her condition attracted no special attention till Sunday afternoon, when, to the astonishment of the attendants, she gave birth to white male twins. After this interesting event she seemed to be doing as well as could be expected under the trying circumstances. During the night, however, one of her attendants, on going to her bedside, discovered both infants dead. When last seen she was sitting in a fit of temporary insanity, arising from her illness, or smothered them by inadvertently lying on them, is doubtful. The unfortunate girl is unmarried. The strange case will be investigated.

Judge WOODHULL pronounced sentence on the following persons on Saturday, who were convicted during the present term of the Camden County Quarter Sessions: ELIZABETH BRIMS, malpractice, State Prison fifteen years; ALBERT WATKINS, atrocious assault and battery on a little girl, State Prison five years; JOHN BRISCOE, breaking, entering and grand larceny, State Prison two years; CHARLES BRANSON, breaking and entering, State Prison one year. Thirty-three rum-sellers were fined for trafficking on Sunday, selling liquor without license, and keeping disorderly houses.

Rev. E. B. WESTBROOK, who at various periods of his life performed the function of Methodist minister, coal-dealer and editor